The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4944. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Napoleon's Note Concerning the Schleswig Question.

Proposed Inquiry into the Affairs of the Island of Candia.

The Emperor of the French to Visit Francis Joseph of Austria.

Successful Performance of American Reaping Machines at the Exposition.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Press on French Interference in German Affairs.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 30.

The Prussian journals denounce as false the *Moniteur's* denial of NAPOLEON's note to the King of Prussia in regard to Schleswig, and they insinuate that the denial was prompted by the defiant tone of King WILLIAM's reply to the note of the French Emperor.

Adoption of a National Flag for the North German Confederation.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 30.

A National flag for the Confederation of the North German States has been adopted, and will go into use on the 1st of October, 1867.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Napoleon to Visit Francis Joseph of Austria.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 30.

The Vienna *Presse* this morning announces on authority that His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor NAPOLEON, will arrive in this city on the 7th of August on his visit to the Emperor of Austria.

Conference on the Proposed Inquiry into the Affairs of the Island of Candia.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 30—Evening.

Baron VON BEUST, the Austrian Premier, and FUAD PASHA, the Minister of the Sultan, who accompanies his Sovereign here, have had a conference on the proposed inquiry into the affairs of the Island of Candia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An Amendment to the Derby Reform Bill.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 30.

In the House of Lords the Reform Bill has been amended by adding £5 to the annual amount of the rentals upon which the copyhold and lodger franchises are respectively based. By these amendments the basis of the copyhold franchise is increased from £5 to $10 per annum, and that of the lodger franchise from £10 to £15 per annum.

Napoleon's Note to the King of Prussia.

LONDON, Monday, July 29—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night, Lord STANLEY, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question, stated that the Emperor NAPOLEON had sent a note to the King of Prussia, but that it would be improper to disclose its contents at the present time.

First Day of the Goodwood Races.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 30—Evening.

The Goodwood Races commenced to-day. The weather was very fine, and thousands of spectators were present. The race for the Steward's Cup was won by *Sibthorpe*. The leading horses came in as follows: *Sibthorpe* first, *Woolsey* second, *Sultan* third.

The United States Practice Squadron off Cowes.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Tuesday, July 30—Evening.

The United States Practice Squadron, consisting of the frigate *Macedonian*, the sloop-of-war *Dale*, and other vessels, have arrived off Cowes.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of Austria to Meet the Emperor Napoleon on the Austrian Frontier.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 30—Evening.

It is understood that the Emperor NAPOLEON, on his visit at Vienna, will be met by the Emperor of Austria on the frontier village of Silzbach, in the Tyrol, whence the two Emperors will proceed to the Austrian capital.

Triumph of American Reaping-Machines at the Exposition.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 30—10 P. M.

This afternoon a trial of the reaping and mowing machines of the world took place on the Emperor's farm at Vincennes. Over a dozen machines from France, Spain, England and the United States entered into competition for the international prizes. MCCORMICK's reaper performed its allotted task in twenty-four minutes, and WOOD's reaper in twenty-six minutes. The prizes will undoubtedly be given in accordance with these results. The American machines worked better and faster than any others on the ground.

The Weather Unfavorable to the Crops.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 30.

The dry weather which has prevailed for over a week past proves unfavorable to the crops, and reports from some of the agricultural districts of France say that much damage has been caused by the drouth.

IRELAND.

The Fenian Fariola an Ex-Chief of Staff in the United States Army.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, July 30.

At the examination of Gen. FARIOLA, yesterday, MASSEY was on the witness stand, and testified that the prisoner had been Chief of Staff to Gen. CLUSERET, of the United States Army, during the rebellion.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 30—Noon.

Consols for money	94
U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds	72 7-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	48¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22¾

LONDON, Tuesday, July 30—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72 9-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	48

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 30—Noon.

COTTON quiet; estimated sales to-day, 9,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	10⅝d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS dull. Flour, 30s. for Southern. Corn, 35s. 6d. for new. Wheat, 13s. 11d. for White California. Barley, 5s. Oats, 4s. Peas, 41s.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 54s. Beef, 140s. Lard, 49s. 9d. Pork, 73s. Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Resin, Common, 7s.; Fine, 15s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Petroleum, Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 5d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 30—Noon.

Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £9 15. Linseed Oil, £41 4s. Sperm Oil, £120. Whale Oil, £32.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 30—Noon.

Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening at 43 francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 30—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed dull at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10⅝d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn declined to 35s., but recovered and closed at 35s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western; Flour, 30s. for Southern; Barley, 5s.; Oats, 4s.; Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 54s.; Beef, 140s.; Lard, 49s. 9d.; Pork, 73s.; Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Ashes, 31s. for Pots; Resin—Common, 7s., and fine, 16s.; Spirits of Turpentine, 31s.; Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; refined; 1s. 4½d.; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 30—Evening.

Sugar and Iron unchanged from opening quotations. Linseed Cakes have advanced to £10. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 30—Evening.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is dull and depressed.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, July 30—Noon.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Quebec, has arrived here *en route* to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, July 30.

The North German Lloyds steamship *Hansa*, Capt. OTERENDORP, which left New-York on the 18th inst., arrived here to-day, and after landing her English passengers, mails, and freight, sailed for Bremen.

Arrival of the China at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 30.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool July 20, and Queenstown July 21, *via* Halifax the 29th, arrived at 10 o'clock to-night.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS.

Removal of Gov. Throckmorton by Gen. Sheridan—His successor Appointed—Official Order.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 30.

The following order is in print this evening:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 105.—A careful consideration of the reports of Brevet Maj.-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, United States Army, shows that J. W. THROCKMORTON, Governor of Texas, is an impediment to the reconstruction of that State under the law. He is, therefore, removed from that office. E. M. PEASE is hereby appointed Governor of Texas in place of J. W. THROCKMORTON, removed. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of

Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

(Signed,)—GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

The *Republican* says Gov. PEASE was recommended by A. J. HAMILTON. He is a native of Connecticut, but has resided in Texas since 1833. He is a lawyer of eminence at the Texas Bar; has served in both branches of the Texas Legislature, and was twice elected Governor, serving from 1853 to 1857. He was a consistent Union man during the war.

The Assault Upon Republican Speakers in South Carolina—The Assault Denounced by the Citizens.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, July 30.

Gen. SICKLES was last night informed of the assault which had been committed at this place upon Hon. WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG and your correspondent, and telegraphed to Gen. BURTON for particulars. Details of the murderous attack were sent him, and this morning orders came to transfer the assailants to Charleston, where they will be arraigned before a Military Commission on Thursday. Two public meetings were held here to-day regarding the matter. One by Conservatives, disclaiming sympathy with the rioters, the other by Republicans, who regard the attack as made on free speech. The city is quiet now, though much bitterness prevails. Gov. ORR's Private Secretary is incessantly working for the release of the prisoners into civil hands.

Disturbance at a Political Meeting in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, July 30.

This afternoon while a colored meeting was being addressed by a colored Radical named GWINS, a white man named DRISCOLL, who, it was charged, disturbed the meeting, was set upon and badly beaten. He was rescued by the Police, who were followed to the Station-house by about a thousand negroes. He had a pistol, which the negroes charge he attempted to use in the meeting.

A considerable number of the delegates to the Convention appointed by the late county meetings, arrived this evening.

Mass for the Repose of those Killed in the Riots—Removal of the Register of Births.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 30.

Mass was celebrated to-day for the repose of those killed during the riot one year ago. The ceremony was in Mechanics' Hall, the scene of the riot. There was but little demonstration on the subject by any class.

F. M. CROZEAT, Register of Births and Deaths, was removed to-day by Gov. FLANDERS, and SEVERN A. TARBE, a colored veteran of 1812, was appointed to the position.

An Old Man and His Granddaughter Killed by a Railroad Train.

BROWNSVILLE, Ontario, Tuesday, July 30.

JOHN SMART, an old resident, widely known, and universally respected, was, with his granddaughter, AGNES SMART, killed on the Grand Trunk Railroad to-day. They were crossing the track in a carriage, when they were struck by the locomotive of a freight train. Both bodies were mangled in a shocking manner.

Arrival of Distinguished Visitors at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 30.

The United States gunboat *Ascutney*, Commander D. G. MCRITCHIE, which left Washington on Saturday, arrived here this morning, having on board the ladies of the White House, the family of Secretary WELLES and Assistant Secretary of the Navy FAXER.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Republican State Convention at Columbia.

Radical Sentiments Avowed and a Radical Platform Adopted.

Gov. Orr's Gloomy Anticipations for the Future.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, July 26, 1867.

RUIN AND RECONSTRUCTION.

It sometimes happens that human affairs are associated with some circumstance of time or place that strikes the mind with the force of an emblem or an analogy. Well, I have had such a conjuncture constantly thrusting itself into my fancy and raising strange thoughts as I have been attending the Republican Convention at Columbia these past two or three days.

What a picture and what a setting! Nowhere can one see such mournful illustration of the retribution that overtook the revolted South as in the capital of South Carolina. I need not tell you, for you know, that Columbia was a fair and lovely city, its stately mansions embowered amid the goodly trees of the South, and that it was inhabited by the *élite* of that society which, whatever of forbidding may have lain beneath, yet met the eye with the flower and perfume of wealth and grace and culture. But the city is now a mere desolation of blackened walls, and the material ruin is a type of the social wreck that has come upon the State, and from out the chaos of its torn and divulsed elements there emerge strange forms, and a political Convention, whereof three-fourths are black, is sitting in Columbia! I saw the new *régime* and the old *régime* brought out in strange sharpness to-day; for while a colored man was debating with vehement eloquence some question in the platform, there stood in the back part of the hall as spectators a group of the former "lords of the earth," looking on the procedure with a dazed and dreamy air. I confess the spectacle was of a kind that caused me for a long while to lose what my colored orator was saying.

WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

After a three days' sitting, the Union Republican Convention has to-night completed its work. It has embodied its principles in a platform; it has organized its Committees, and the party may now be said to be on its legs before the State and the country. The members are almost unanimously well satisfied with their work, and they express the utmost confidence in their ability, on the basis here laid down, to carry the State of South Carolina. But whether they have planted things like to last I know not; whether what they have raised is destined to prove really a platform, or only a scaffolding for a platform, or mere waste lumber, remains to be seen. It is clean and clear and out-and-out Radical. But it is quite certain that outside of those who have taken part in this movement is a very large body of Republicans, including many of the most respectable and intelligent and influential men of the party, who have not united with those who have come to Columbia, but have stood aloof to await the upshot of the thing. It may be that they will now take the opportunity to form a distinct organization, in which case the Columbia Convention will have played into their hands by the adoption of a platform that is censorious in its character, that contemplates indirect confiscation, and that is likely to divide the State sharply on the line of race. It may be, on the other hand—and it is so claimed by the Radical leaders here—that the Columbia organization will show such strength as to draw all these moderate Republicans to it. *Quien sabe?* Things are altogether too chaotic yet to tell.

INSIDE VIEW OF ITS HISTORY.

The rudimentary organization of the Convention that has here assumed definite shape and substance, was effected at Charleston last May. But that was a very "vealy" affair, and the body dared not put forth a platform. I believe less than one-half the districts were represented in it, and after a great deal of squabbling and wrangling the body adjourned to meet in Columbia the 24th of July.

It promised to be a very lively affair; for aside from the difference in regard to principles, it was known that the members of the Convention were divided by a fierce feud touching the reorganization of the State Central Committee. For as the time for the Convention drew nigh, a great scandal was raised in the party by the fact that the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. C. C. BOWEN was clapped into Castle Pinckney on the charge of defrauding negroes. It is stated that Mr. BOWEN served in the rebel army, from which it is alleged he was dismissed for some disgraceful conduct. After the close of the war he took up the practice of law before the Provost Court, and having occasion to defend many negroes, soon acquired a great ascendancy over them. His political strength caused him to be elected at the May Convention Chairman of the State Central Committee.

In the interim, however, an infinite number of complaints came in from negroes to the effect that he was keeping back and would not pay the proceeds of the sales of their cotton effected by him, and in consequence of these charges Gen. SICKLES caused BOWEN to be imprisoned in Castle Pinckney. BOWEN avers that he is the victim of a vile conspiracy on the part of rivals in the Radical Party, and in a speech before the Convention to-day pointed very strongly toward Mr. EPPING, United States Marshal at Charleston, and a prominent member of the Convention, as having written letters to Washington with the view of having him incarcerated, so as to prevent his presence at the Convention. And, indeed, it seemed likely that the Convention would sit without the Chairman of the Executive Committee. But two days before it was to assemble here Gen. SICKLES allowed his release on his giving security in the amount claimed by the freedmen against him. Gen. SICKLES was moved to this course by the fact that the formal charge had not been presented against BOWEN in the required time, and also, I fancy, from the fact that he did not wish that there should be any color given to BOWEN's charge that he was held in prison at the instigation of his enemies to keep him from the Convention. EPPING claims that he aided in BOWEN's release, and avers that BOWEN promised him that if released, he would not go to the Convention. He appeared, however, in the first day's sitting, looking dark, fuliginous and belligerent, and avowing privately his determination of *not* resigning his official position as Chairman of the Executive Committtee. But there were those that were resolved to oust him at all hazards.

THE CONVENTION IN SESSION—SENSE AND NONSENSE.

The Convention assembled in Janney's Hall at noon of the 24th. There were about fifty delegates present, but others continued to arrive during yesterday and to-day, and in to-day's session the body swelled to eighty, of whom sixty-four were colored and sixteen white. The presiding officer chosen at the Charleston Convention was Mr. R. H. GLEAVES, and he accordingly took the chair. Mr. GLEAVES is a mulatto, portly and handsome, with a moustache and small side-whiskers, and looks very much like Gen. ROUSSEAU cut in ebony. I believe he is carrying on business at Beaufort, in partnership with ROBERT SMALL, of steamer *Planter* notoriety. He has very considerable ability as a presiding officer, and has throughout ruled the assemblage with good temper and discretion. In his manner there is a good deal of pomposity, but it is not offensive, and he struck me funnily as the very image of "Mr. Podsnap," in *Our Mutual Friend*, waiving things away with a majestic air. It was supposed that there would be some attempt to remove him, as there were some few who desired to see a white man placed in the chair, and others who, though they did not object to Mr. GLEAVES' color, complained that he is a Pennsylvanian. When, however, the question of reorganization came up, Mr. GLEAVES was reëlected.

In the morning session during the absence of the Committee on Credentials, it was proposed that members should be called upon to address the Convention, and Col. T. J. ROBINSON, a delegate from Richland District, (in which Columbia is,) being specially summoned, made a very telling speech. Mr. ROBINSON is a wealthy resident and native of Columbia, and is one of the few men of the class of wealthy whites in South Carolina, that have had the courage to come out in support of the Republican Party. His position made his reception a very flattering one. He said, in substance, that the terms proposed to us by Congress are the most liberal that have ever been offered to a conquered people. It has been declared—and many of my personal friends entertain this view—that we cannot rely upon these measures, that they are not a finality, and something more will be demanded of us. But, fellow citizens, I ask you, in all good faith, upon whom can we rely, if not upon the Congress of the United States? They have not deceived us yet, and, if we do our duty, they will not deceive us in the future. ANDREW JOHNSON has deceived us—Congress never! [Applause.] ANDREW JOHNSON told us to reconstruct, but the loyal man then had little voice in this country. But Congress now says "Let your State send loyal men go Washington, and we will receive them and admit them to their seats." We can ask no more.

I am sure, Mr. President, that if our people as a mass will look upon this subject dispassionately, they will, with me, regard these proffered terms as moderate and mild. We, as a people, tried to break up the best Government the sun ever shone upon. We failed, thank God! I am a Southern man, born and raised here. I love my people; I love my District; I love my State; but I love my country—my whole country—better than all. [Applause.] I do hope that we shall act wisely, discreetly and well, and that we shall adopt no measures which are not calculated to advance the welfare of the whole human family, regardless of race, color or previous condition. [Applause.] We should adopt a platform big and broad, and strong enough to accommodate the whole human family. If that be done, we can sweep this country from the mountains to the seaboard. We can Republicanize the State. If we fail to accomplish this end, the fault will be our own. Adopt such measures as will carry with them the common sense of the people and we shall be successful. This should be our aim; this our object. Neglect to do so and the blame will rest with ourselves. [Applause.]

Mr. GILBERT PILLSBURY, of Charleston, President of the Grand Council Union League of the State, was then called for by the President, who said that owing to the position he occupied, there were many who would like to see the man, and that it was right and proper that as the mountain had been heard from the low country should have a hearing.

In response, Mr. PILLSBURY made a speech, in which he stated that he represented particularly the colored race, had labored faithfully for them during the last four years, and was expected to be their friend; but there were those who were not identified with them by race, and he felt when his distinguished friend, Mr. ROBINSON, uttered such noble sentiments here in South Carolina, that if it were possible he would canonize that man for his fidelity to principle and his indomitable courage.

The remaining business of the morning session was of a purely perfunctory character, and at 8 o'clock P. M. the Convention reassembled. At this session the report of the State Central Committee was called for and read. A motion was then made to discharge the Committee, whereupon a warm debate ensued, in the midst of which the gas was suddenly turned off by some mischievous fellow, leaving the hall in total darkness. Very little confusion, happily, occurred and the President appointed a committee of three to see Gen. BURTON, commandant of the post, "about this gas business," and to get candles. The trouble about the gas, however, was soon remedied, and business went forward. W. J. WHIPPER, a very bright, intelligent and handsome young negro, who was in the Union army and is now engaged in the practice of law at Beaufort, raised the point that it was necessary to elect officers to succeed the present incumbents, and to receive from them all funds now held in their hands.

Mr. WILDER, a young colored mechanic of this town, submitted a resolution that a committee of one from each District be appointed to select officers for the Convention, as there were now a number of Districts represented here that had no representation in Charleston.

Mr. BOWEN objected to the proposition, asking for a solitary instance in which such a change had been made. He charged that this was a cover for a move to put a white man in the chair, when the present incumbent had filled the position with much ability. "Great God!" continued the speaker, "when will this question of color cease to be mooted."

Mr. WHIPPER replied that the call for the meeting in Charleston was irregular, and doubts were even expressed as to the Convention assembling at the time. For this, as well as other reasons, the Convention adjourned, to meet in Columbia on the 24th, and thus give one and all an opportunity of participating. He denied that the proposal for a reorganization here was intended as a stab at the President of the Convention.

Mr. DELARGE said he would like to know whether the gentleman who first spoke, in making a fling at the Charleston delegation, had reference to one of his own color, (white,) one of the darker race, or one of a still deeper complexion. He hoped that in the selection of officers the Convention would not regard color—whether a man was as black as midnight or as white as snow. He only hoped that all would have an opportunity of voting—and he hoped the Convention would reorganize, even if the present incumbents, one and all, were reëlected.

Mr. LANGDON appeared to think that the main obstacle in the way of reorganization was a want of precedent. That was what prevented the "old pub. func.." BUCHANAN, from putting a stop to the rebellion in its inception. He thought a precedent unnecessary.

So after a good deal of further debate the reorganization party carried, and it was resolved that a committee be appointed by the President to consist of one delegate from each district, to nominate officers for the Convention. The Committee accordingly retired, and on their return reported for President Mr. GLEAVES, who, as I have already stated, was reëlected, and for Vice-Presidents O. N. WILDER, colored; T. J. ROBINSON, white, and J. N. HAYNE, colored, and four Secretaries all colored. After some general speechifying the Convention adjourned for the day.

Thus passed the first day of the Convention. When Thursday came everybody prepared for the tug of war which it was certain would come in the discussion of the platform and the election of a State Executive Committee. The latter matter was brought up for immediate discussion, and after a great deal of debate it was finally agreed that the whole matter should be referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. WHITTEMORE, DE LARGE and DUNCAN. Considerable scandal was raised by the conduct of a white delegate from the Barnwell District, Mr. CHARLES LESLIE, formerly a member of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and now in the employ of the Revenue Department in South Carolina. Mr. LESLIE is a good-hearted but rather feeble-minded person, and insisted on rising to debate a resolution he had offered to reconsider the subject of reorganization, and this after the resolution had been laid on the table.

"I rise to a question of privilege," shouted LESLIE.

"State your question of privilege," said the Chairman.

"I'm not bound to state it," rejoined the irrepressible LESLIE, when the Chairman told him again to take his seat.

"Well," shouted out LESLIE, "if you think you can run this machine by gagging debate you are very much mistaken; and I, for one ——"

But he was cut short by the Chairman's commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove him.

"Well, don't all come at once," said the refractory gentleman. "I feel kindly disposed to you all; but I'd rather take my hat and go," whereupon LESLIE retired. Afterward, in the ante-room, he tried to induce one of his associate delegates from Barnwell, a poor black fellow named SMART FOLK, to secede with him. Next day, however, LESLIE got over his dudgeon, repented, and having apologized, was readmitted, chiefly in consequence of an appeal, full of touching simplicity, made in his favor by poor SMART.

THE PLATFORM.

Meantime the Committee on a Platform came in and submitted the reports—a majority and minority report. Both were read and then the minority report, which was a good deal more conservative than the majority, and was presented by Mr. HERBERT, of the Fairfield District, an old planter and one of the very ablest men in the body, was laid on the table. After this the majority report was taken up section by section. I shall confine myself to the report of such parts of it as gave rise to discussion:

1. That in order to make the labor of all our loyal fellow-citizens more effectual for carrying out the provisions of Congress for the restoration of law and order in our State, as well as for the peace and prosperity of our entire country, we, the people of South Carolina, do form ourselves into a political organization, to be known as the Union Republican Party of South Carolina.

In the discussion of this section a very animated debate arose on the question of an amendment proposed by Mr. LANGLEY, one of the leading colored delegates, to add the word "Radical" to the title, making it the "Radical Republican Party of South Carolina." Objection was made to adding the word "Radical" to the title of the organization—some members objecting on the ground that the term was not thoroughly understood, and to insert it was impolitic. This was replied to with the assertion that as free schools would soon be established, parties might become enlightened. It was asserted by a delegate from Anderson that "radical" in his section of country was understood to mean confiscation. Another declared that some of their political opponents would make this a powerful lever to work with, and that the Perry Party would gain many accessions to its ranks. He was disposed to be somewhat conciliatory, so far as the mere adoption of the term was concerned. He was as radical as any man, but he was not disposed to put a stick in the hands of another individual to break his own head. The question taking broader grounds at this stage of the debate, a delegate asserted that he was desirous, if possible, to bring every one into the party. If EX-GOV. PERRY could be brought into the fold, he would welcome him. Another up-country member opposed this; he claimed that he was the first Republican in his district, and preferred keeping the Ex-Governor out. A low-country member emphatically asserted that they wanted no Judas in their organization. An Orangeburgh delegate read from a circular the title of the General Committee in Washington, and as the word radical was not used to designate the organization at the Federal capital, he was disposed to leave it out here. A delegate here stated that the term was only used as a slur on the party, and as a means of bringing opprobrium upon it. This was replied to excitedly by a delegate from Darlington, who said he well remembered when the word "Yankee" was used as a term of reproach, but now it was not the case; the Yankees were the only true radicals—the only really royal men; insert the word "Radical" by all means; he wanted no misunderstanding. A member with a forgiving disposition, referring to the declaration as to Judas, quoted the old hymn relative to the lamp continuing to burn, &c.

The sentiment of the Convention now ran very high in favor of the insertion of the word "Radical," and I am sure there were not half a dozen members against it; but the proposition finally fell through by an error in parliamentary tactics, and, as nobody seemed to take any notice of it, the original title was allowed to stand.

MILD CONFISCATION.

4. That, as large land monopolies tend only to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and are ruinous to the agricultural, commercial and social interests of the State, the Legislature should offer every practicable inducement for the division and sale of unoccupied lands among the poorer classes, and as an encouragement to immigrants to settle in our State.

This section elicited an animated controversy. Mr. EPIPNG, (white,) of Charleston, offered an amendment, which favored compelling the large land-owners to sell. "We must drive them to the wall by taxation." Mr. DE LAYE, (colored) of Charleston, opposed it. The Convention was here to form a platform, and not to legislate. Mr. HERBERT (white) opposed the section as a discrimination against the agricultural interest, and said that, with equal propriety, a resolution could be introduced to the effect that, as large houses or palaces in cities were useless, and as persons often occupied houses in which there were a number of vacant rooms, they should be compelled to dispose of them; the principle was the same.

Mr. RANDOLPH (colored) also opposed the section. The Convention was here to establish principles regarding the rights of men, not regarding their property. There were, he asserted, more white men ready to sell land to the colored men than there were of the latter to buy. He was opposed to putting a club into the enemy's hands by which they would crack our heads.

Thus far the feeling of those who had spoken seemed to be decidedly adverse to the insertion of this plank in the platform, and when the vote was taken just before the adjournment after the morning session, the clause was ordered by a heavy vote to be laid on the table. But immediately after the reassembling, while some of those most hostile to the section were yet absent, it was called up by Mr. WHIPPER, who, by skillful tactics, succeeded in having it adopted.

CONGRESS AND THE COTTON TAX.

10. That the adverse discrimination towards the agricultural laborers of the Southern States, as manifested by the enormous tax on cotton, is unjust and oppressive, and should be abrogated at the earliest practicable moment.

When this section was brought up there seemed to be very few in favor of it—less than half a dozen—and it was laid on the table without debate. But immediately after there was a motion to take it up, and Mr. WHIPPER opened with a warm advocacy of this measure, urging that the tax should be abolished, and saying that he by no means meant to swallow everything that Congress did. Mr. HERBERT also favored the measure. He said he apprehended the Convention had laid the clause on the table because they thought it would be a stab at Congress; but the tax was not a Republican measure. It was recommended by JOHNSON and Secretary MCCULLOUGH, and Congress had adopted it without reflection. Then another champion of the clause appeared in the person of Mr. WRIGHT. "As for offending Congress," said he, "when the matter is properly brought before them, Congress will thank this very body." He thought it was the sentiment of the Convention that the tax should be removed, and so it appeared, for when the section came to a vote again it was passed by a large majority. After the several sections had been debated in detail, the platform was adopted as a whole, there being but one person who expressed dissatisfaction with it, and that was Mr. DUNCAN, (white,) of Newberry, and he was soon overslaughed.

THE MINORITY PLATFORM.

Mr. HERBERT's minority report of the Platform Committee affords so interesting a reflex of the sentiments of the more *conservative* part of the body that, though it came to naught, I shall embody it entire:

1. *Resolved*, That feeling entire confidence in the justice and rectitude of our cause, we affirm our readiness to coöperate with the great Union Republican party in all measures conducive of the peace, happiness and prosperity of our whole people.

2. *Resolved*, That the fundamental ground-work of this is that all men should be equal in all respects before the law, as well as in political rights, and no measure should be sustained which does not comprehend this great idea in its full force.

3. *Resolved*, That in order to effect a general diffusion of knowledge and the enlightenment of the great body of our people upon all subjects affecting them as citizens, a liberal system of free schools and colleges should be established for the education of all classes without reference to race or color.

4. *Resolved*, That the adverse discrimination toward the agricultural laborers of the Southern States, as manifested by the enormous tax on cotton, is unjust and oppressive and should be abrogated at the earliest practicable moment.

5. *Resolved*, That in order that a greater degree of harmony and good feeling should be brought about, and that an identity of interest may be established between the white and colored races, it is the duty of every laborer to endeavor to secure, by honest means, a homestead, and it is equally encumbent upon large land owners to sell at a fair valuation.

6. *Resolved*, That the Union Republican Party of South Carolina, are unconditionally in favor of reconstruction under the Military Bill, and it is the duty of all its members to register and vote for a Convention to change the Constitution of the State, and only for such persons to represent them in any capacity as are openly and avowedly in favor of carrying out the principles herein embraced, in letter and spirit.

7. *Resolved*, That in selecting candidates for office, the Union Republican Party will be governed in their choice, by the competency of persons alone, and without any reference to race, color or previous condition.

Mr. HERBERT tried hard to get his report up for consideration; but it was evident from the start that the "gag" process was the order of the day, and that no discussion could be had. From what I have been able to learn by private canvass of the sentiments of the members, I think there are probably half a dozen who would have preferred HERBERT's platform to that of the majority, and as these were men of ability and influence, they could probably have divided the body very sharp; but the energetic conduct of the leading Radicals, and the somewhat unfair ruling of the presiding officer, left them without any chance.

A SECEDING MEMBER.

The warmest champion of the milder platform was Mr. B. O. DUNCAN, of Newberry, a gentleman of refinement and culture, and a native of South Carolina. He is a hearty Republican, but is opposed to what he regards as the wild Radicalism of the Convention, and looks upon the fourth section of the platform (of which I have given a report above,) as simply a masked form of confiscation. When, therefore, he found it hopeless to attempt to stem the Radical current, he withdrew from the Convention, and transmitted to the Chairman the following letter:

To the President of the Union Republican Convention of South Carolina:

SIR: I am sure there is no one more sincerely attached to the principles of that great National Union Republican Party which has saved the nation from dismemberment and now presides over its destinies, than I am. Its great idea of entire equality for all in the eyes of the law, regardless of race or color, I most heartily indorse. But there has been a spirit of violent radicalism manifested in the Convention of South Carolina, that I regard far from the principles of the party we are expected to act with, and whose principles we ought simply to have adopted. There are several articles in the platform which I consider simply impolitic, and more likely to injure the party than to benefit. I believe the policy of the Convention should have been one of moderation and conciliation, instead of one of violence to open old wounds. But if Article No. 4. once defeated and then brought up again at a more favorable time, means anything, it means that no lover of law, order and justice to all men can possibly sanction. As it would be impossible for me to pledge myself to support any man as a candidate who indorsed the principles of spoliation indicated in that article, I feel that I cannot consistently with Article No. 13 of the platform, remain a member of the Convention. I therefore very respectfully request that my name be struck out. Most respectfully, your obedient servant, B. O. DUNCAN, of Newberry.

COLUMBIA, Friday, July 26, 1867.

This letter was read before the body, and elicited from the President the remark that he was "glad we have got that kind of a platform that no Judas can stay here."

A COLORED VICE-PRESIDENT FOR 1869.

The sensation of the second day's proceedings was made by Mr. WRIGHT, a colored lawyer, of Beaufort, who, without note of warning, arose, and offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The progressive tendencies of the Republican Party are in sympathy with the advancement of the colored race, and in their participation in all and every right of national citizenship; and

Whereas, The colored men of the South have demonstrated in the past, and are proving to-day a loyalty to the Union, which entitles them to the confidence of the people equal to that which is bestowed upon any of the loyal citizens of the country; and

Whereas, The commanding position that we now occupy in the South, in conjunction with the Republican element of the North, will surely secure to the party the consummation of its wishes; and

Whereas, This great influence which we now control demands the recognition of our friends, and a representation in the councils of the nation commensurate thereto; be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the interest of the country, of the Republican Party, and especially of the South, requires that the colored man, who has contributed so much to the success of the war on a hundred battle-fields, shall be represented by one of his own race on the next Presidential ticket of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That in all our political discussions we keep the matter fully in view, knowing its importance to this progress of our race and party, and that we recommend other conventions of this character to adopt similar resolutions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be considered by the Convention at large, without reference to a committee.

The mover then proceeded to argue his resolution in a warm speech. He stated that parties at the North who had periled their all for the benefit of his race had been agitating this matter for a length of time. He contended that his brethren had acquitted themselves well in every position which they had occupied—equally as well, in fact, as the former dominant race. He asserted that the men referred to above had led in this matter, and the colored race should not shrink from pushing the movement on, until they were allowed to sit in the councils of the nation. For these reasons he had penned the resolutions. He declared that the originators had even pointed to an individual—a Western man—and that it was right, proper and just. He believed that it was a wise and judicious matter, to be considered in their assemblies. It would arouse and prepare the masses of the people at the South to occupy such a position; would animate and stimulate the race, and would act as a stimulus to their efforts. He hoped that his remarks would be carried home to the hearts of his hearers.

Another colored delegate rose to oppose the resolution, which promised a very lively debate; but pending the discussion the Convention adjourned, and during to-day nobody saw fit to call up the question. If it had come to a vote, I feel bound to state it would have had no support, as the whole thing was regarded as a joke.

FINAL SESSION AND A ROW.

Wednesday and Thursday saw the heaviest part of the work disposed of, and all that remained for the third day's session was the election of officers for the State Central Committee. It was expected that there would be a lively fight over this, and the expectation was not disappointed. The nominations had been left to a Committee of three, who reported the following names:

President—B. F. WHITTEMORE, Darlington.
Vice-President—B. F. RANDOLPH, Orangeburgh.
Secretary—W. J. MCKINSLEY, Charleston.
Treasurer—J. P. M. EPPING, Charleston.

It had been supposed that Mr. BOWEN would make a warm effort to retain the Presidency; but he developed so little strength in the Convention during the preceding two days that he gave up the attempt as hopeless, and confined himself to a fierce aggressive on the nominees for Vice-President and Treasurer. Mr. WHITTEMORE was accordingly elected President of the Executive Committee without opposition. He is a Northern man, and had proved himself in the Convention one of the most radical of the Radicals. The nominee for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. B. F. RANDOLPH, is a colored man, and I believe is employed by the Freedmen's Bureau as a traveling Superintendent of Schools. He is a person of superior mind, an excellent debater, and a man of good sense and moderation. But he had shown in his speeches some leaning toward a more conservative platform and had voted against the insertion of the word "radical" in the title of the party, and had opposed the fourth clause of the platform as disguised confiscation. This course stirred up the bitterest animosity on the part of extremists, black and white, and his nomination was the signal for a fierce outburst of opposition.

The attack was led off by Mr. WHIPPER, (colored,) who declared himself "opposed to conservatism in any man, and most of all in a black man," and asserted that RANDOLPH had shown himself in antagonism to every measure best calculated to benefit the blacks. This onset was followed up in the same sense by Mr. DE LARGE, (colored,) who hoped the Convention would vote down this nomination and "make it known that we were not for sale." To this RANDOLPH rejoined in defence, saying that as for being a Conservative he left that to those who knew him. He was a Radical Republican, and even though he should be voted out, he would still go ahead and work for the good of the party. A gentleman had intimated he was "for sale." "This was false, and mean, and dastardly. When that stab is made it is made not merely at me, but at the party." He then defended his votes on the platform. "Many," said he, "think the fourth section means confiscation, and for that reason I am opposed to that clause, because it would injure our own party."

Upon this a champion of RANDOLPH appeared in the person of Mr. WILDER, a young colored mechanic of this city. He lauded RANDOLPH, asserting that he had done more for the blacks than any other colored man in South Carolina. He had bearded PERRY in his den. Mr. LANGLEY (colored) added his voice in favor of RANDOLPH. It was only political wire-pullers and the clique that had endeavored to control everything in this Convention. He would say for one of the opponents (supposed to mean BOWEN,) that failing to carry everything in his own district he had come up to try and carry everything here.

This brought BOWEN to his feet. He felt that he had been assailed, and the party was going outside of its record in defending RANDOLPH. He had said on the first day of the Convention that a storm was going to arise, and he had not been disappointed. He was indebted for his imprisonment to gentlemen who come up here and say that they are Radicals. "Some of the clique (meaning EPPING) wrote on to Washington to obtain an order for my arrest and detention till after the Convention. Now they come up here, after resorting to so base a thing, and ask people to put them in office. Only last Saturday one of them went to the Provost-Marshal-General and asked that I be put in the District Jail and kept there till the Convention was over. This thing has been at work ever since the Convention adjourned from Charleston." He then pitched into the heads of the Freedmen's Bureau as wanting to take charge of the Convention and put in only such men as suited their purpose. As for RANDOLPH's radicalism, there was such a thing as for men to change, and he saw signs of a sad change. He then returned to the attack on those whom he asserted had had him incarcerated, and alluded to a "certain person in the office of United States Marshal," which brought EPPING furiously to his feet. He asserted that these insinuations were all false, and that had it not been for him BOWEN would be in Castle Pinckney to-day. That man had been three years in the rebel army, and if he was guilty of the charges brought against him he should be in Castle Pinckney now. This was followed by a great deal of noise and squabbling; but in the end Mr. RANDOLPH was elected Vice-President. After some opposition Mr. EPPING was made Treasurer and W. J. MCKINSLEY Secretary. Mr. EPPING is, I believe, a Swede or Dane by birth, but has lived most of his life in South Carolina. Mr. MCKINSLEY is a colored South Carolinian, always free, and a man of very considerable intelligence. After these elections the Executive Committees for each State were elected; but I need not burden this letter with the details or even the names of the parties. The remaining business was not of importance, and this afternoon the Convention was brought to a close.

RESULTS.

What is to be the fruit of this Convention time can alone determine. I have, however, no doubt of one thing—that the party and platform will carry the solid negro population. The Convention closed its proceedings with a resolution that the party is not organized in the exclusive interests of the blacks, and inviting all citizens of South Carolina loyal to the principles of the Republican Party to unite with them. How far this invitation will be accepted remains to be seen. But, as I have already said, the party will carry the blacks *en masse*. Even now while I write, BEVERLY NASH, the sometime champion of the so-called conservative negroes, comes in to see me and tells me that he is heartily with the Convention, indorses every plank in the platform, repudiates with scorn the charge lately made in a Charleston paper that he is not in sympathy with the present movement, and asserts that it will carry with it every man of his color in the State.

The Convention has throughout been dominated by the colored men, and I must say that the leaders have shown a marked degree of ability. It is rare that you ever see in deliberative bodies men of more skill and tact and force than WHIPPER, and DE LARGE, and LANGLEY, and RANDOLPH and WRIGHT, who far outshone in intellect any of the white members. But these were the exceptions. The great body of the black delegates bring with them little but the ignorance of plantation hands, and throughout the proceedings seemed to be in a kind of fine religious "bress de Lord" frenzy. Their hearts are right, but as for their intellects there is room for improvement.

Gov. ORR, whom I have just met for a moment at the tea table, is full of gloomy anticipations, and sees nothing ahead but a war of races. LIBRA.

Platform Adopted by the Convention.

The following is the platform adopted by the Convention:

1. That in order to make the labor of all our loyal fellow-citizens more effectual for carrying out the provisions of Congress for the restoration of law and order in our State, as well as for the peace and prosperity of our entire country, we, the people of South Carolina, do form ourselves into a political organization, to be known as the Union Republican Party of South Carolina.

2. That as republican institutions cannot be preserved, unless intelligence be generally diffused among all classes, we will favor a uniform system of free schools and colleges, which shall be open to all.

3. That we will favor a liberal system of public improvements, such as railroads, canals and other works, and also such a system of awarding contracts for the same as will give all our fellow-citizens an equal and fair chance to share in them.

4. That as large land monopolies tend only to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and are ruinous to the agricultural, commercial and social interests of the State, the Legislature should offer every practicable inducement for the division and sale of unoccupied lands among the poorer classes, and as an encouragement to emigrants to settle in our State.

5. That the interests of the State demand a revision of the entire code of laws and the reorganization of the Courts.

6. That it is just and proper that taxes should be *ad valorem*, and proportioned to the property of the citizens.

7. That the ballot being the surest safeguard of the rights of the citizen, all executive and legislative officers of the State should be elected by the people; therefore,

Resolved, That, in our opinion, a purely Republican Government is maintained only by making our rulers responsible directly to the people by frequent elections—not by the Legislature, but by the people themselves; therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates we shall send to the Constitutional Convention about to be called by the Commanding General, be instructed to so frame our new Constitution, that the Governor and Council, Senators and Representatives of the State Legislature, and all subordinate officers, except those of the Judiciary Department, be chosen by the people, to hold their respective offices, not for two years, but for one year. And that, in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, chosen every four years, the electors, as they are now in every other State in the Union, shall be chosen by the people directly, and not by the members of the Legislature.

8. That the poor and destitute, those aged and infirm people, houseless and homeless, and past labor, who have none to care for them, should be provided for at the expense of the State; and that in the reconstruction of our Government, we will see to it that they are not neglected and forgotten.

9. That the unhappy policy pursued by ANDREW JOHNSON is, in its effects upon the loyal people of the South, unjust, oppressive and intolerable; and accordingly, however ardently we desire to see our State once more restored to its proper position in the Union, we would deplore restoration on any other conditions than those prescribed by the Fortieth Congress, to which we give our cordial and entire sanction, believing the principles enumerated by the Republican Party, through that Congress, to be just and wise.

10. That the adverse discrimination toward the agricultural labors of the Southern States, as manifested by the enormous tax on cotton, is unjust and oppressive, and should be abrogated at the earliest possible moment.

11. That we sincerely exult in the fact that, as a nation, we are now absolutely a nation of freemen, and that, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the sun no longer shines upon the brow of a slave.

12. That a wise care for the public safety sometimes renders it necessary that those who have sought resolutely to overthrow the Government should not hastily be restored to the privileges of which they have deprived themselves by their crime of treason—certainly not until they have shown evidence of sincere repentance, and a disposition so energetically to support as they have in time past sought to destroy the Union; and that we consider willingness on the part of these men to elevate to power the men who preserved unswerving adherence to the Government during the war, as the best test of sincerity in professions for the future.

13. That we will not support any candidate for office who will not openly indorse the principles adopted by the Union Republican Party; and that we pledge ourselves to stand by the regular nominees of the party without any reservation whatever.

A New Sheriff Appointed by Gen. Sickles.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 30.

The term of Sheriff CAREW, of Charleston, having expired, Gen. SICKLES has appointed W. S. HASTIE to succeed him. Mr. HASTIE is an old citizen, though originally a Northern man, and until recently was President of the Charleston Board of Trade.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Sultan and the Belgians in England—The Dramatic Fete at the Crystal Palace—Parliamentary Proceedings—Mr. Disraeli's Speech.

From Our Own Correspondent.
London, Wednesday, July 17, 1867.

Having taken a few plunges in the deliciously refreshing waters that wash the southern coast of England, and inhaled breezes impregnate with vitality, I have hurried back to the festivities with which the English metropolis is welcoming, in its own fashion, Sultan, Viceroy, and the Belgian volunteers. But they are so crowding matters that I can hardly find time to both see and write.

On Saturday the Sultan paid a visit to the Queen at Windsor. It was the most rapid official visit on record. Great bodies are said to move slow, but that is not the case with the Sultan. A Comet making a flying visit to the Sun could scarcely travel faster. The Royal train went from the Paddington Station to Windsor, thirty miles, in thirty minutes, and the masses of the people gathered at all the stations on the way to see the Sultan, saw only a glittering streak flash by them, and heard but a shriek and a roar. In the rainbow streak that for one bright moment dazzled them was mingled red fezzes, gold and silver embroideries, all the glitter of English and Turkish uniforms. Arrived at Windsor there was a procession of State carriages; the Queen, accompanied by her attendants, received the Sulton at the foot of the staircase of sovereigns. There were some hasty presentations, a five minutes' lunch, and the Sultan took his leave and returned to Buckingham Palace as rapidly as he went to Windsor, while the Queen was on her way to the Isle of Wight. Such was the meeting between the two Sovereigns who, between them, rule over three-fourths of the Mahomedans in the world; for it is not to be forgotten that Queen Victoria has many more Pagan and Mahomedan than Christian subjects. In fact, a census of the British Empire would give this curious result—the greatest number of British subjects are Pagans, the next most numerous class is composed of Mahomedans, next are the Roman Catholics, the Protestants being the fourth and least numerous class, and if these are divided, the Church of England will be still in the minority; showing the remarkable fact of the smallest religious division governing all the rest. This statement will startle many people, and none more than Englishmen; but a reference to the figures will prove its verity.

While the Sultan was visiting the Queen, the Belgian guests, whose uniforms give a novel appearance to the streets of London, had their reception at the volunteer camp at Wimbledon, where they were reviewed by the Prince of Wales, who distributed to them the medals struck in honor of their visit, and, in the midst of a pouring rain, read to the few who could hear him a very nicely written speech in French, to which the Belgian commander responded in English.

The Belgians, so far, had not been very lucky in their experiences of English hospitality. I am constantly reminded of the excursion the *Great Eastern* gave on her first arrival at New-York, when two or three thousand people were carried off down the New-Jersey coast without provisions, or proper supplies of any kind. "The roast beef of Old England" must seem a great joke to the Belgians. They were starved on the *Serapis*; they were crowded from the tables and found little but fine speeches at Guildhall, and at Wimbledon, though retreshments were provided, it is said that no notice was given and no proper arrangements made, and the nation's guests were left to be remorselessly plundered by the cabmen and to get back to town wet and hungry. (An officer, writing in to-day's *Times*, says the case was not so bad as represented.) The newspapers scold and apologize, but that does not prevent a similar failure on the next occasion. The *Times* evidently wishes to take the lesson to heart. It says:

> "In perpetually recurring instances of bad management and insufficient preparation we read a great national fault and the source of many disasters. We ought to be equal to all merely material difficulties, but we are not, and we fail in the very things on which we plume ourselves. Over and over again we are quietly told that the means of transport failed, or the commissariat failed, or that 700 seats were provided for 3,000 men, or 1,000 berths for 2,000 occupants, as if the ordinary vein of speculation in this country were too sublime for such vulgar calculations. This might be excusable if we went in for great ideas, or for that poetic and picturesque life which elsewhere redeems much rudeness and misery, but we have no such excuse for our blunders."

Let us hope that so hearty a confession may be followed by sincere and successful efforts at amendment.

The Prince of Wales has been very busy. The duties of Royal State are thrown almost entirely upon his youthful shoulders. After his hard day's work in a drenching thunder-storm at Wimbledon, he gave a State dinner to the Sultan at Marlborough House. "E'en Sunday shines no Sabbath day" to Royal Highnesses; and last Sunday was broken by Sultan, Viceroy, the Belgians, and the entertainers, into small bits. Sultan and Viceroy have their Sabbath on Friday, and must be excused; but the English, and especially the Scotch, are greatly scandalized that their own Princes and aristocracy should set such new examples. Even the Lord Mayor has been hauled over the hot coals of saintly indignation for presenting an address to the French Emperor on Sunday.

Last Sunday the Sultan visited the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and then went into the country and dined with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh. Bands played in the gardens of Buckingham Palace morning and afternoon. At the same time the Viceroy of Egypt went on a boating party up the Thames with a small load of Princes, and they had a gay dinner at a tavern on the river, Earl Dudley having sent up plate and servants for the feast. On Sunday the Belgians also had a reception at the Zoölogical Gardens, which are open every Sunday to the upper ten thousand, but rigidly closed to the lower million.

These pretty gardens, filled with beasts, birds, fishes and flowers, are arranged so as to accommodate all classes. On Sunday none but the privileged are admitted; on Saturday, you can enjoy the society of a less aristocratic assemblage by paying half a crown; four days in a week they let you pass for a shilling, and on Mondays the price is reduced to sixpence.

The division of classes is recognized in nearly the same way at the Crystal Palace. The annual *fête* of the Dramatic College was held there on Saturday and Monday. Saturday was the half crown day when the fast aristocracy goes to buy pincushions of pretty actresses, and laugh at the absurdities of comic actors burlesquing a British fair. On Monday the shilling crowd is invited to the same entertainment. I wish I could speak well of it; but it is a very noisy, boisterous, disagreeable affair. The real country fair, with its booths, theatres, menageries and wonderful shows of all kinds is a curious and entertaining spectacle. A roman drama or a Shakespearian tragedy enacted in ten minutes, and all the actors and music paraded outside between the rapidly succeeding performances, are worth seeing *once*—the real thing, but hardly the Crystal Palace imitation. Mrs. Howard Paul tried to sing some of her capital impersonation songs, but the din and uproar was so great that she could not hear her accompaniment. The fair people are in dead earnest and do their level best. Here it was a palpable sham, and had no earnestness about it. I am sure that a series of genuine good performances would bring more money to a worthy charity than those imitations of bad ones.

As to the pretty and clever actresses who kept the stalls, nothing could be nicer. They were lovely as so many queens, and far more at home in their business, which was a real business of selling all they could, than the male performers. The Viceroy of Egypt went on Saturday, and seems to have been amused with what he saw, for he gave one of the pretty saleswomen a handful of gold, fifty pounds, for a scent-bottle, and then, like a munificent oriental despot, gave five hundred pounds to the Dramatic College, and five hundred more toward rebuilding the burnt wing of the Crystal Palace. The Company would be very glad to see some such liberality among—the despots nearer home.

On Monday, the rain spoiled the Belgian *fête* at Cremorne. It is a very beautiful place in fine weather, but as doleful as possible in a rainstorm. But the visit of the Sultan to the Italian Opera was a great success. The Opera House has a Crystal Palace annexed through which the Sultan and Prince of Wales passed; and this beautiful place was ornamented with 12,000 plants, and hung all over with wreathes of white and red roses, while its brilliant lights shone on a dense crowd of several thousand people, who had paid half a guinea each, merely to see the Sultan pass through this ante-room to the Opera House. The theatre itself was a magnificent spectacle, blazing with beauty, riches and all sorts of splendor. The whole front of the house opposite the stage was occupied by the Sultan, Prince of Wales and their attendants, and on them all eyes were fixed. Outside were the military, the Police and a vast crowd of people. The company sang "God Save the Queen," and then a hymn to the Sultan, of which I can only give you the last verse, and that you may think sufficient:

"God of all glory,
Power and renown,
Grant he before Thee
May still wear a crown!
Then may he near Thee
Praise and adore,
Joyfully hear Thee,
His God, evermore."

To which you may add a fervent amen, or omit it, as you feel inclined. But what a hymn for such a place and occasion!

After three acts of "Massaniello," they sang "God Save the Queen" once more, Sultan, Princes and everybody standing, and then the amiable Grand Turk went home to bed, while the Prince of Wales went to a grand *fête* at Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland. Here was a magnificent banquet of forty covers, followed by a ball, at which the company began to arrive soon after 11 o'clock. The heavy rain and gale spoiled the illuminations of the grounds, but the interior of this ducal residence was as splendid as possible, and the Duke of Sutherland and Earl Dudley have nobly redeemed the shortcomings of more exalted personages. True, the Sultan was not present to enjoy it, but it was given to his honor and glory all the same.

Yesterday the Sultan inspected Woolwich Arsenal and military workshops, &c., a few miles down the river, where he was received with the official formalities; then he drove to the extraordinary musical festival given in his honor by Royal command, at the Crystal Palace. The tickets of admission were five and ten shillings, while the reserved seats, necessary to see and hear to advantage, commanded the same prices. How great the attraction of the Sultan must be you can judge from the fact, that in spite of these prices and a steady downpour of rain, there gathered at the glorious Conservatory at Sydenham not less than thirty thousand persons, nearly two-thirds of whom were of the gentler and more curious sex, for whom the Grand Turk seems to possess a mysterious and undefinable interest.

For, though we had the orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre added to that of the Crystal Palace and a band of the Guards, Titiens, Nilsson, and all the singers of Her Majesty's, reinforced by a London chorus of 1,600, led by Manus and Arditi, with great fountains, fireworks and illuminations, it was perfectly evident that nine-tenths of that vast assemblage had come simply and only to see the Sultan, and that one glimse of his red fez in the dim distance was more to them than the grandest music of the greatest composers, the finest singers, the best orchestra, and the most effective chorus in the world.

The Palace was open at 2 o'clock P. M., and six railways poured into it a perfect river of radient humanity, much of it too lightly and too gaily clad or such weather. There was a great crush and confusion before such a crowd could place itself. All eyes were turned upon the Royal box opposite the great orchestra. This orchestra alone can seat three thousand persons. The concert was to begin at 4 o'clock, but they waited a few minutes for the Sultan. He came not. The guns of Woolwich were too attractive. The first part of the concert was performed with a wonderful power. Mr. Boucicault should have heard how well single singers were heard in that vast space, and how band and chorus filled it. A single blackbird, brown thrasher or nightingale would have done the same. The only thing that marred the music was the impatience of the people to see the Sultan. Some joker on the selvidge of the crowd would raise a hurrah, and instantly ten thousand women—ladies, I mean—would spring up, not only upon their feet, but upon their chairs, to see him. The English have of late years become so unused to the presence of royalty, that they seemed to think the Sultan would glide in silently, like a pickpocket, instead of being announced by a grand salute and a flourish of trumpets.

When the first part of the concert was over, we all went out in front of the Palace to see the fountains. It was 6 o'clock. The sun was shining through the clouds, the fine band of the Guards was playing, a hundred fountains rose like magic, throwing high their sparkling spray, a beautiful rainbow from a passing shower arched the Palace grounds, and in the midst of this splendid, this glorious spectacle, the of *cortége* the Sultan and the Prince of Wales was seen advancing through foliage and fountains, and from the centre of the Park burst forth a royal salute of artillery.

Sultan and Prince, with their gorgeous *entourage*, drove rapidly through these wonderful gardens to a reserved entrance and were immediately conducted to the dinner laid out for them. The people gather once more in the centre, as many as possible in view of the Royal box, and the Palace was illuminated by thousands of jets of gas. You can scarcely imagine anything more fairy-like than this immense house of crystal so lighted. At last, Sultan and Prince entered the Royal box together. Great excitement, great cheering. But the box in the midst of light was itself sunlighted, and thousands got, even through their opera-glasses, only the dimmest possible outline of a short, thick, dark man, in a red fez which looked black in the obscurity.

Orchestra, organ and singers now poured forth "God Save the Queen," and all stood up—in fact they were all standing—some thousands on their chairs, to see the Sultan. Then came the hymn to the Sultan, written by a Turk, music by Signor Arditi, and sang in Turkish. The music is fine, and in parts really grand, and was given by the powerful band in chorus with enthusiasm. Some Occidental poet has favored us with a translation of the Oriental original. Think of an English chorus in Exeter Hall, where the rehearsals took place, melodiously glorifying the Grand Turk in this fashion:

"The Sooltan Abd'-ool Aziz comes, hail the cause of our delight!"
"At thy feet, with faces darkened, may thy foes fall down in fear!"
"Mighty ruler over nations; none may with his power compare!"

Of course the people cheered the fine music or the fine sentiments, but when they read it over to-day they will express their real feelings not in a long ode, but in a Turkish monosyllable—*bosh!*

However, for this glorification the Sultan could not but make a magnificent response, and he gave £1,000 toward rebuilding the Crystal Palace. Signor Arditi will no doubt also profit by his munificence.

The concert ended appropriately with the Hallelujah chorus, in which the Commander of the Faithful no doubt joined as heartily as the audience had in the Turkish hymn.

And then we all went out with a rush and a crush to see the grand fireworks and illuminated fountains. Mortars threw hundreds of shells in the air, which exploded into millions of fiery stars of the brightest colors. Balloons rose gracefully, carrying up magnesium lights that paled the full moon, shining now in all its pearly splendor, and lighted up palace, park and people with a wonderful distinctness. A great circle of colored fires showed the insignia of the Turkish Empire—crescent and star and other Moslem emblems, which were much applauded. Then sprang into light the crown and three feathers of the Prince of Wales. Then blue and red fires were lighted, and the long range of fountains on the upper terraces leaped into the air with an effect magical and indescribably beautiful. While they were playing a 1,000 volunteers in a long line, extending the whole front of the palace, suddenly lighted as many red and blue fires, and the wonderful spectacle closed with a flight of several hundred brilliant rockets, all ignited at the same instant, and spreading out fan-like with the most gorgeous hues, graceful, brilliant and beyond description beautiful. How 30,000 people got home to all parts of London and its suburbs between 11 and 1 o'clock I leave you to imagine.

While this Royal festival of music and light was given at the Crystal Palace, the Belgians were enjoying themselves with unbounded enthusiasm at Windsor Castle, at the invitation of the Queen, who was not there to receive them, because she had gone to the Isle of Wight to receive the Sultan at the naval review at Spithead. But the officers of her Majesty's Household handsomely carried out her Majesty's hospitable intentions. Windsor turned out to welcome the volunteers. The bells rang out their merriest peals; the household troops saluted the citizen soldiery; the ladies welcomed them in their carriages and from their windows. A heavy rain did not dampen the enthusiasm of hosts or guests. There were 1,800 Belgians, and I am happy to say that they were served with an ample dinner, a fine dessert of grapes from Her Majesty's hothouse, and the best of wines from Her Majesty's cellar. You may well believe that Belgian enthusiasm, under such circumstances, grew a little unmanageable. They did not wait for the usual speech proposing the health of the Queen to be completed. At the mention of her name they rose and cheered, waved their caps, and burst into an overpowering demonstration. After dinner they went under the windows of the absent sovereign and serenaded her. On coming away the whole town was out to say welcome and farewell. The number of Belgian volunteers in London has been increased by successive arrivals to 3,000, a number of guests rather embarrassing to the Committee, and to those who have volunteered to entertain them. Last night the ball at the Alhambra was too crowded for much dancing. To-day they will find plenty of room at the Crystal Palace. To-morrow night, however, at the great ball at Agricultural Hall, the numbers will be overwhelming, and task all the powers of the managers. I bought my tickets early, and the gentleman's ticket numbers 4,108—the lady's 3,999. As the Belgians alone are 3,000, and as 15,000 to 20,000 tickets are sure to be sold, even Agricultural Hall will give scant dancing room.

On Monday night the Reform Bill passed the House of Commons, without a division. Lord Cranbourne and Mr. Lowe made their potests against it, and predicted all sorts of terrible consequences. They made clever and bitter speeches, and were listened to with great good humor by both parties, whom Mr. Disraeli has united in the settlement of the question. Lord Cranbourne said the future Parliaments of England would be elected by about 1,000,000 of the working classes and about 500,000 others, and he denounced the policy of the Government as one of legerdemain.

"Oh, that a man would rise," said Mr. Lowe, "in order that he might set forth in words that could not die, the shame, the rage, the scorn, the indignation and the despair with which this measure is viewed by every Englishman who is not a slave to the trammels of party, or who is not dazzled by the glare of a temporary and ignoble success!"

And yet this bill has been passed with scarcely a dissenting voice, with a wonderful unanimity, by the very House of Commons which Mr. Lowe was only a few weeks ago eloquently eulogizing. Now, he said, only one thing remained. They must educate, educate, educate. "It will be necessary to prevail on our future masters to learn their letters." Compulsory education—State education—he said was a necessity, when suffrage was so extended.

The Parliament of the future, Lord Cranbourne said, would be composed of "wealthy men, with conservative instincts, steeped to the lips in radical pledges."

In reply, Mr. Disraeli made one of his cool, adroit and masterly speeches, and carried with him the House, by an enthusiastic and overwhelming majority, and I can see nothing for Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Mill, and all the radicals, to do, but to join the Tory Party, be proposed for the Carleton Club, and accept Mr. Disraeli for their future leader and prospective Prime Minister.

Gen. Fariola, a leading Fenian and intimate friend of Stephens, and said to have been a general in the U. S. Army, has had the foolhadiness to come to London, and has been arrested, and sent to Dublin to be tried with Gen. Halpin, and some ether equally incautious revolutionists. Some facination draws these butterflies into the candle. I should not be suprised to read any morning that Stephens himself had been arrested in Regent-street. The proclamations offering £2,000 for him are kept fresh and clean at every Police Station, with his photograph in the center.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

M. Rouher and his Medal—Misunderstanding of Americans—Reconstruction in Paris—The Parisians and Lord Dundreary.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Paris, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

M. Rouher has received a medal! and what for? For his monstrous deceptions on the Mexican question. It is a small matter, this presentation of a medal, even though it be in diamonds; but it has created a mighty row. The Emperor talks to M. Rouher as though they two were France. "If I am satisfied, M. Rouher, that suffices; let the rest howl!" So he gives him, to compensate him for the displeasure of his fellow-citizens, a diamond plate to wear on his breast. Would a real statesman and patriot find this enough compensation for the ill-will of three-fourths of his countrymen?

M. Rouher is a man of immense talent in debate; the more he is attacked the more powerful he grows. When Jules Favre gets violent and pours out his streams of artistic and withering invectives, M. Rouher does the same. When M. Thiers insidiously and with polished phrases moulds history into the most crushing condemnation of the acts of the second Empire, M. Rouher is there ready to meet him on the spur of the moment with rebutting evidence. When M. Picard or M. Garnier-Page's piles statiscal evidence on his back until he bends under it, he rises up again like an Atlas and triumphantly supports the burden.

But what M. Rouher lacks is the integrity and the dignity of character which go with true greatness and which give such influence to a statesman. He is, in fact, a genius and not a statesman. He is a great talker and a terrible opponent. From beginning to end of this Mexican business, he has made it a point more to beat his opponents in debate than to tell his fellow-citizens the truth—and what is worse for him his fellow-citizens know it.

This letter and gift on the part of the Emperor is, therefore, another of those mistakes which his Majesty has commenced to pile up against himself of late years. He has allowed himself to be deceived by surface appearances. He felt so uneasy about the threatened debate on the Mexican question, and his friends in the Legislature and the Cabinet felt so uneasy about it, that they have mistaken M. Rouher's brilliant speech for a complete settlement of the question. His speech seemed so grand to them, and took such a load off their minds, that the whole of them wanted to fall on their knees and present him with a diamond medal. But the town does not see it in this light at all; the nine hundred millions (M. Thiers' figure) and the lives and *prestige* lost in Mexico, with the last frightful act of the drama, stand there to confound and refute and crush M. Rouher, and make all his words but cruel mockery. The public so see it, and this last and prominent act of the Emperor will certainly be put down as a big figure in his column of mistakes.

The action of the jury in the case of Berezowski is approved by everybody. No one desired his execution, and no one desired him to go unpunished.

The humane tone of the American Press in regard to the execution of Maximilian has had a good effect abroad. I cannot see that any blame is attached to the American Government in the matter, and if there had been any suspicion that the Government was not sincere or sufficiently emphatic in its representations to Juarez, there are newspapers at Paris that would not hesitate to say so.

It appears certain that the Government authorities assumed it as probable that the Americans at Paris would not forego their celebration of the Fourth of July unless so ordered; and it intended, therefore, after sending a *request* to Gen. Dix, to follow it if necessary with an order and an intervention on the part of the Police. The affair appears to have produced a good deal of loud talk about the Tuileries, before it was known even in what temper the Americans would receive the request for the abandonment of the *fête*. Is it not a little strange that at this late day we are not better understood by a people with whom we have so many relations? We have no lessons to receive on questions of humanity from anybody; on the contrary, we give them; and the Americans had no disposition, here on a foreign soil, where their celebration was only allowed by complaisance at any time, and where the death of Maximilian was a special cause of mourning, to violate the rules of etiquette or interfere with the public grief. So that their public celebration would have been stopped at any rate, without the action of the Government.

As for the private dinner at the Grand Hotel, gotten up by Messrs. Forney, Fetridge, Lockwood and others, that was a private, in-door affair, with which the Government had nothing to do, and which did not interfere materially with the mourning for Maximilian.

We are doing a little toward "reconstruction" on this side of the water. A Union man is to lead to the altar, two days hence, a charming rebel widow, whose husband was killed in the war. The parties are Mr. Zabriskie, of New-Jersey, and Mrs. Belle Key Hewitt, of New-Orleans. The question is who is it that is "reconstructed" in this case.

Then we hear of the approaching marriage of two young ladies, of great wealth and personal charms, from New-York, to Englishmen. Oh! Young America; what are you about, not to be deemed worthy of such prizes? The two Misses Macomb, grand-daughters of the famous General, to Hon. Mr. Wellesly and Hon. Mr. Fane. This will be the fifth or sixth Yankee girl carried off lately by the English aristocracy, and, as they say of an Englishman on the continent, that he "eats and grumbles," so we may now say of him that he "marries and grumbles," for who is it that hates America more than an English aristocrat?

The other evening I saw something which might have passed for a branch meeting of the American Congress. Mr. Montgomery Gibbs had brought together, at his hospitable table, Messrs. Morrill and Doolittle, of the Senate, and Messrs. Washburne, Kasson and Blaine of the House. He had beside these Mr. A. T. Stewart, who looked about as modest, and as much as if he couldn't help it, as any big millionaire I recollect to have seen. There were also present Mr. Simonton, Director of the New-York Associated Press Bureau, who is here enlarging the connections of the Bureau, and Col. Hoffman, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Woods, Mr. Warden, the Rev. Mr. Lamson and Mr. Milliken. None of the members of Congress are going home immediately. They could not arrive in time for the extra session.

Gen. McClellan, who has been living very quietly for more than a year in Switzerland, has taken his passage home for November. He will support Gen. Grant for the Presidency.

Gen. Breckinridge and lady continue to live in Paris, as guests of the family of Mrs. Burbank, of Kentucky.

We have had Mr. Bancroft, Minister to Prussia, stopping at Paris, and as he happened to get into the Hotel Bristol, where the majority of the Sovereigns stop, especially the reigning Dukes of Germany, we had the unusual sight of the American flag stuck in the festoons of flags that decorate the hotel, among a lot we had never seen it mixed with before, and where it looked strangely enough.

You will see how *Lord Dundreary* (Mr. Sothern) has been worrying the poor Parisians for the last month, and what queer criticisms they make on him. He commenced by violating all the known rules of advertising—the great American Circus of Spalding & Bidwell had preceded him in the same line, but their advertisements had an attenuating circumstance in being comprehensible—by pasting on all the dead walls of Paris, without a single printed word of any kind, a life-size bust engraving of himself in the act of counting on his fingers in order to prove that he had eleven fingers on his two hands, with his hair carefully parted in the middle, an eye-glass covering one eye, and the other eye staring inquisitively at space. Like certain portraits in oil these mysterious figures had the faculty of riveting the attention of the passer-by whether he would or not. Imagine the effect on the irritable portion of the community! They could not turn a corner without encountering four of these inquisitive, impertinent, mysterious figures. After four weeks of this noisy and tenacious advertising, after staring the Parisians into a profound irritation and becoming the bore of the town, a smaller, and this time full-length, picture appeared on the walls with the following words affixed: "Sothern, the actor who has played *Lord Dundreary* 450 times." What a relief! Paris breathed easier. It was something to know the man's name, that he was an actor, and that he played *Lord Dundreary*. But who was he, where did he play, where was he going to play, and what was he counting on his fingers for? This time the suspense only ran over a week; the regular announcement of the "American Cousin" was made, but still with the figure of the inquisitive man counting on his fingers. I need only add that the critics declare Mr. Sothern's performance the most perfect piece of acting of the kind they have seen in a long time, and they make the point especially, that while going through the platitudes of the imbecile Lord, he never once forgets the high-toned gentleman, as if, no matter how stupid he might be, he did not know how to be anything else than the gentleman in manner. French actors are too apt in like circumstances to degenerate into the dandy of low estate.

MALAKOFF.

New Breathing Places by the Sea Side—Jamaica Bay and Rockaway Beach.

Any one but a New-Yorker would long ago have wondered why the unequaled advantages of our near sea-coasts, bays and inlets were not made available for Summer resorts, and why a wide-awake and enterprising people have for years chosen to suffer the absolute discomforts and enormons expenses of the more celebrated and fashionable watering places, when they had under their very noses the most desirable of all locations for those who seek comfort as well as health in their annual seasons of recreation. New-York is almost as much in the water as Venice, and that we should lack sea-side resorts of the very best order is a fact in no wise creditable to our taste and enterprise. To rush away to Nahant and Newport and Cape May for sea-bathing, when we are literally surrounded by the ocean, is an absurdity that reflects most potently upon the common sense of the people. Many years ago we heard frequently a song which said "On old Long Island's sea-girt shore full many an hour I've whiled away, in listening to the breakers' roar that wash the beach at Rockaway." And there was a time when the place named in the song was considered a famous spot for tourists; but that was when the means of getting there were precarious and expensive—when a ricketty second-hand omnibus hauled the pleasure-seeker, at the rate of three miles an hour, all around by way of Jamaica and the eastern shore of the bay. It took all day to make the journey, and perhaps the difficulty and expense of transit were the chief recommendations of the route.

But we are changing all these things. Time is precious with us now; where our fathers were content with lumber-wagons and stage-coaches, we must have steam trains and electric telegraphs. No more roundabout journeys and way-side restings over night; a direct line, as the bee flies, and a road shod with iron is the least that will appease our desire for haste. In a few months Cape Horn and Panama will be no longer on the route to California, and the silks and teas of China and Japan will seek London and St. Petersburgh by the Pacific railway rather than by the Cape of Good Hope and Peninsular routes. But this has little to do with Rockaway; we only mention it as an instance of the tendency of the age to make crooked paths straight, to save every minute of time, and live, if possible, two hours in one.

To return to our muttons, let us say (that what all well-informed people know) that the opportunities for sea air and bathing on the shores of Long Island are as fine as in any part of the world. Within twenty miles of New-York, and any distance further for a hundred miles, the ocean shore and the innumerable bays and inlets sheltered under the land, offer everything that can be desired to those who seek the life-giving presence of the sea, the sea, the open sea, the blue, the salt, the ever free. Coney Island was once a pleasant resort; but for years it has been given over to rowdies, and now no gentleman would think of taking his family there, or even staying there himself more than a day. We went down one Sunday, a few weeks ago, and saw just about the worst collection of roughs and thieves outside the State prison. The hotel-keepers there are greatly to blame for not driving off such rascals. The sooner the Island is given up for quarantine the better; ship-fever, small-pox and cholera are harmless inflictions compared with the penitentiary banditti who regularly patronize the once famous domain of the clam-bakers.

Eastward of Coney Island we come to a secluded district along Jamaica Bay, almost primitive in its people and its manners. The central feature in this district is the sleepy Dutch village of Canarsie, five or six miles southeast of Brooklyn. Here one finds the descendants and manners and customs of the Knickerbockers, and the jaw-breaking language of Von Twiller and Peter Stuyvesant is still a living tongue, although most of the inhabitants speak English as Gen. Jackson interpreted the Constitution—as *they* understand it. They are a thrifty, industrious race, nearly all engaged in raising vegetables for the city markets; and the belated wayfarer who crosses any of the Brooklyn ferries about 4 o'clock in the morning will see these vegetables coming in on immense wagons, the drivers usually curled up and sound asleep on the front seat, leaving the horses to travel as they choose over roads they have traveled all their lives. There are among these sleepy market gardeners men worth their tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Down here at or near Canarsie, right in the waters of Jamaica Bay, is the immediate provocation of this rambling sketch. Two or three years ago a charter was granted for a railroad from Brooklyn to this region, and a company was formed to build it—Mr. D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, (formerly Speaker of the Assembly,) being the President. This Company at once secured a large tract of land on the west shore of the Bay, and a long strip of the narrow ledge of sand that shuts out the ocean, known as Rockaway Beach. There were some hindrances owing to unforeseen difficulties; but this season they have got fairly at work; the railroad is finished, taking passengers from the horse cars at East New-York down to the bay in fifteen or twenty minutes by steam; there is a substantial steamboat—the *Rockaway*—crossing the bay four or five times per day, giving visitors a chance to ramble along the real sea-shore or bathe in the surf, and at the terminus of the railroad, on this side of the bay, a fine new hotel, called the Bay View House, has been erected and is now open for visitors under the management of Mr. Augustus D. Failing. (We may remark that Mr. Failing comes of hotel-keeping stock, and those who know him most intimately are unqualified in their faith that he is just exactly the right man in the right place.) The Company have secured the land adjoining the house, and their plan, in which they have made a most excellent beginning, is to make a place where gentlemen may leave their families with full confidence that they will be perfectly safe and well taken care of. Those who are tied up to the City by business can appreciate such a spot. Two hours from Wall-street, and a fare of about twenty cents, will bring one to the Bay View House; so it will be quite easy to live there and do city business as usual.

Jamaica Bay is one of the notable fishing, shooting and sailing grounds near New-York. At the proper season the islands are covered with aquatic birds, and the water is alive with fish. We saw the other day a party coming in with something like a hundred blue fish, some of which were two feet in length. Of course the clam is there in all the glory of bake and chowder. The bay is especially favorable for women and children who desire sailing and bathing, since it is always smooth and free from heavy waves and breakers; so that, with safe sailing, still-water bathing and fishing, and with opportunity for trying the rougher water beyond the beach, it would seem that any one who desired recreation at the sea-shore might manage to be pretty well satisfied.

Although the road is in operation and the hotel open, it is proper to state that the Company have but just begun the improvements mapped out. Next season we shall know how far they fulfill the expectations they have raised. They have an excellent location, and have only to take advantage of the situation. An informal inauguration took place on Saturday, when a party of gentlemen shared the hospitality of Mr. Failing, and after inspecting the place, crossed over the bay, took a bath in the surf, received an excellent lunch from Mr. Remsen of the Seaside House, (at the landing on the south side of the bay,) and returned over the steam road to the City in time for the theatres. We believe the active manager of the Company's affairs is Mr. Francis B. Dane, of Broad-street. Certainly all the parties concerned will have the good wishes of New-Yorkers if they give us, within such easy reach, a really first-class refuge from the sweltering heat of Summer in the City.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, P. J.

54—Schwatz vs. Schirmer.
61—Worthington vs. Lockwood.
70—Wicks vs. Redlick.
163—Burnass vs. The Knoxville & Ken. R. R. Co.
167—Simon vs. Newman.
168—Hughlis vs. Owen.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Adjourned to Aug. 2, 1867.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

REALTY—CONTRACTS FOR THE SALE OF LANDS—VENDOR—REMEDY AGAINST DEFAULT IN PAYMENT OF PURCHASE MONEY.

John G. Hosbrough and others, appellants, vs. *P. W. F. Peck.*—Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court:

This is an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. The bill was filed in the Court below by the plaintiffs to recover back moneys paid upon a contract, dated 28th January, 1857, for the purchase by them of several lots of land in the City of Chicago, and also for the value of improvements made on the same, on the ground that the contract has been rescinded by the defendant. The purchase money amounted to $93,000, to be paid on the 29th of April, 1861, some four years and three months from date, together with semi-annual interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. After erecting improvements on the premises of the value of $18,000, and paying the interest for two years, the plaintiffs became embarrassed or dissatisfied with their contract, were desirous of surrendering it, but were persuaded by the defendant to remain, and paid the interest for another year, 1859. After that no further payments were made, and, on the 1st of April, 1861, the defendant filed a bill in chancery in the State Court to prevent the removal of the buildings from the premises, and to get possession of the same, and on the 23d of August, 1862, a decree was entered to this effect, and the defendant put into the possession. It will be seen from this statement that the plaintiffs were in default on account of the non-payment of the interest for more than a year, and also that the principal fell due a few days after the filing of the bill on account of this default in the payments. The contract was a very stringent one. Time was, in terms, made the essence of it in respect to the payments; and further, in case of a default in any one payment, for thirty days, the agreement was to be null and void, and no longer binding, at the option of the vender; and all payments that had been made were to be forfeited to him; and also in case of default in any of the payments it was agreed that the contract, at the election of the vender, was to be at an end, and the purchasers deemed to be in possession as tenants at will, liable for a rent to the amount of interest of the purchase money. The decree founded on this contract in the suit in chancery, and which is made a part of the bill in the case before us, and which suit was litigated between these parties, restrained the defendants, the purchasers, from removing the buildings from the premises, and declared them to be fixtures; and for the default in the payment of the purchase money the plaintiff, the vender, was put in possession, and all the tenants were required to attorn to him; and further, it declared that he was entitled to the estate and interest in the lots, the same as before the contract, and to remove any doubt in the title by reason of the contract and the default in the payments, it declared that the premises shall be discharged from any incumbrance or charge in respect to the contract of sale; and that the purchasers, or any one claiming through them, be forever debarred from having any estate, or interest, or right of possession in the premises, having lost the same by willful default; and the articles of agreement are to be held in relation to the title and possession as of no effect and void, as it respects the vender and all claiming under or through him. Now, this is the decree that is relied on as having rescinded the contract at the instance of the defendant, by reason of which the plaintiffs have become entitled to recover back the purchase money paid, together with the value of the improvements. The position is, that there is no longer a subsisting contract, as an end has been put to it by the vender, and he has in consequence resumed the possession, and claims to hold the estate the same as if no contract had ever existed, and that in such case the purchaser, upon settled principles of law and equity, is at liberty to recover back the consideration paid and the value of the improvements. But the difficulty is that the vender has only availed himself of a provision of the contract which entitled him to proceed in a court of chancery, by reason of the default of the purchaser in making his payments, to put an end to it and be restored to the possession. It is a proceeding in affirmance, not in recission of it, by enforcing a remedy expressly reserved in it. Indeed, without such clause or reservation, the remedy would have been equally available to him. It is a right growing out of the default of the purchaser, as the law will not permit him both to withhold the purchase money and keep possession and enjoy the rents and profits of the estate; nor will it subject the vender to the return of the purchase money if he is obliged to go into a court of equity to be restored to the possession. In case of a default in the payments, there are several remedies open to the vender. He may sue on the contract and recover judgment for the purchase money, and take out execution against the property of the defendant, and, among other property, the lands sold; or he may bring ejectment and recover back the possession, but in that case, the purchaser, by going into a court of equity within a reasonable time, and offering payment of the purchase money, together with costs, is entitled to a performance of the contract; or the vender may go, in the first instance, into a Court of equity, as in the present case, and call on the purchaser to come forward and pay the money due, or be forever or thereafter foreclosed from setting up any claim against the estate. In these contracts for the sale of real estate the vender holds the legal title as a security for the payment of purchase money; and in case of a persistent default, his better remedy, and, under some circumstances, his only safe remedy, is to institute proceedings in the proper Court to foreclose the equity of the purchaser, where partial payments or valuable improvements have been made. The Court will usually give him a day, if he desire it, to raise the money, longer or shorter, depending on the particular circumstance of the case, and to perform his part of the agreement. This mode of selling real estate in the United States is a very common and favorite one, and the principles governing the contract, both in law and equity, are more fully and perfectly settled than in England or any other country. The books of reports are full of cases arising out of it, and every phase of the litigation repeatedly considered and adjudged, and no rule in respect to the contract is better settled than this: That the party who has advanced money, or done an act in part performance of the agreement, and then stops short and refuses to proceed to its ultimate conclusion, the other party being ready and willing to proceed and fulfill all his stipulations according to the contract, will not be permitted to recover back what has thus been advanced or done. (9 Cowens, 46, Green *vs.* Green; 13 J. R., 364, Spencer, J.; 6 Gray, 412; 42 Barker, 58.) The same doctrine has been repeatedly applied by the Courts in Illinois, the State in which this case arose. (21 Ill. R., 286, and other cases referred to in the argument.) This principle would itself have defeated the plaintiffs in this suit, independently of the decree foreclosing their equity in the contract. It appears in the case that the parties agreed upon the rate of 10 per cent. interest for the forbearance of the purchase money unpaid, when at the time, as is admitted, it was only 6 per centum. But this law did not invalidate the contract. It authorized the party to recover of the party taking usury threefold the amount above the legal rate, at any time within two years after the right of action occurred. This bill was filed the 23d August, 1862. The last payment of interest was made 31st January, 1860. More than two years, therefore, had elapsed before the suit was brought. We should add, it is not admitted by the defendant that this arrangement had the effect to make the contract usurious; and would not, according to the case of Beebe *vs.* Bigwood, (7 R. & Cr., 453,) if the excess of interest stipulated for was a part of the purchase money. After the default of the purchasers, and when they were disposed to surrender the contract, the vender proposed to them if they would abandon the idea, and pay up the taxes in arrears and interest that had accrued, he would indulge them, and to that end, and until a revival of business in Chicago, he would be satisfied with the net income from the property over and above the taxes and insurance; and it is averred that they agreed to the propositions and paid the taxes and interest, but that the vender declined to carry out the agreement and enforced the contract, though there had not been any considerable increase of income from the property or revival of trade or business in Chicago. This provisional arrangement is very loosely stated in the bill, but is, of course, admitted by the demurrer. It admits the revival of business to some extent before the enforcement of the contract. There is great difficulty, however, in determining the extent of increase contemplated by the arrangement from the statement in the bill. It was entered into in November, 1859, and this suit was not instituted till August, 1862, some two years and nine months afterward. But the true answer to this part of the case is, that the arrangement was not in writing, nor any consideration passing between the parties that could give validity to it. The promise by the purchasers was but in affirmation of what they were bound to perform by the written agreement, and all that was done was but in fulfillment of it. We have thus gone carefully over the case as presented, and considered every ground set up on the part of the plaintiffs for the relief prayed for; but, with every disposition to temper the sternness of the law as applicable to them, we are compelled to say that, according to the settled principles of both law and equity, a case for relief has not been established. The truth of the case is, that these plaintiffs improvidently entered into a purchase beyond their means, and, doubtless, relied very much upon the rise of the value of the estate, and of the income, to meet the payments and expenditures laid out upon it. Their anticipations failed them, and a heavy debt was the consequence, beyond their ability to meet. Of the $93,000 purchase money, they have paid only $10,000; of interest some $28,000. They expended for improvements $18,000. There still remained against them $83,000 purchase money and over $20,000 interest, at the time the vendor went into possession. The plaintiffs themselves had been in the possession and enjoyment of the premises for a period exceeding that for which the interest on the purchase money had been paid, which, at least, must be regarded as equivalent for the money thus paid.

Decree of the court below affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO SAILING VESSELS—CROSS LIBELS—BOTH IN FAULT.

J. G. Richardson vs. *The Ship Havre; Thos. Thommesen and others* vs. *The Bark Scotland.*—Shipman, J.—These are cross suits for the same collision. They were heard together, and involve one controversy and one set of facts only. This opinion will, therefore, dispose of both cases so far as their merits are concerned. No formal order consolidating the cases was necessary, as the parties, through their proctors, stipulated that all the proofs taken should be considered in both cases, subject to the ordinary legal objections.

The collision in question took place in the Atlantic Ocean 10 or 15 miles southerly and easterly of Sandy Hook, on the night of the 20th of January, 1866, between the bark *Scotland* and the Norwegian ship *Havre*. The former was bound from Florida to New-York, and the *Havre* from Malaga to the same port.

Before examining the case on its merits, I notice two preliminary questions. The first is, the objection raised on the part of the *Havre* that the alleged owner of the *Scotland* has failed to prove his title. It is intimated by the advocate of the *Havre* that this is not a mere technical objection; that the omission of such proof on the part of the *Scotland* was not a mere inadvertence, but that this issue was avoided because it could not be proved that the libelant Richardson was the owner. On the other hand, it is claimed on the part of the *Scotland* that the failure to prove title was inadvertent, and that this proof can be supplied without difficulty. If this latter statement is correct, I should not be justified in dismissing a suit of this character where the fact can be easily supplied. Proof of title should be made, and I will permit evidence to be gone into on both sides, on this single point, hereafter. This cannot embarrass the owners of the *Havre*.

The other question arose out of a suggestion of the Court, at the trial on the pleadings being read, that the answer of the *Havre* to the *Scotland's* libel, and the original libel of the former, did not set forth with sufficient particularity the manner in which the alleged fault of the *Scotland* caused the collision. The advocate for the *Havre* insists that the allegation is sufficiently explicit; and that, if it is not, no advantage can be taken of it because no exceptions were filed. I think the allegation in question is not in the general sense of the law of pleading sufficiently full and specific, but as the controversy, as developed on the trial, is of a simple character, the defect in the averment is not attended with any embarrassment. No amendment will therefore be required in this Court. But to avoid misapprehension hereafter it is proper to state in this place that I by no means accede to the suggestion of the advocate of the *Havre* that all defects of this character are to be overlooked by the Court unless preliminarily excepted to by counsel. If counsel omit to file exceptions at the proper time, they are precluded from raising objections to the pleadings; but this Court, at all times, upon its own motion, has power to compel the parties to conform their pleadings to rules laid down by the Supreme Court. Rule 23, in relation to libels, and rule 27, relating to answers, should be observed, as conformity thereto contributes to the clear and orderly proceedings in the case, and tends to simplify and facilitate the labors of the Court. This Court has more than once been embarrassed in the disposition of collision cases by the vague allegations of both libel and answer where no exceptions had been taken to either, and has, in one instance, dismissed a case on the ground that the pleadings as well as the proofs were not sufficiently explicit to found a judgment thereon. Of course it is well understood that the technical rules of special pleading at common law are not to be applied to a libel and answer in a suit in admiralty, but it is equally true that the libel, and the answer where it goes beyond a denial of allegations of the libel, should clearly and explicitly, though briefly, set forth the facts relied on. This is especially important in collision cases. Clear statements in the pleadings tend to produce an orderly arrangement of the proofs. The proofs then naturally crystalize around the allegation, which conduces to an easier and more lucid exposition of the material points in the controversy. To secure this result, the Court has the power in any stage of the case to require the parties to supply any defects in the pleadings, though counsel can appeal to the Court for this purpose only by exceptions filed at the proper time.

We come now to the merits of this case. The collision took place between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening. The night was fair, starlight, though perhaps not with as perfectly clear atmosphere as is sometimes the case. There was a fresh breeze, blowing at the rate of ten or twelve knots. There was some sea, but not very heavy. The allegation in the *Scotland's* libel that it was blowing a gale, with a very heavy sea and a mist on the water, is not sustained by the proofs. The wind was about northwest by west. The *Scotland* was on her port tack, under short sail, and heading north by east and moving slowly, not more than three miles an hour. The *Havre* was heading about southwest on her starboard tack, under a heavier press of sail, and moving at the rate of eight knots. She was a ship of nearly 1,000 tons burden and the *Scotland* was a bark of nearly 400 tons. The vessels had been on their respective tacks for some time preceding the collision, and were both close hauled. Both had green and red lights. The *Havre* discovered the green light of the *Scotland* about two points on her lee bow, some two miles off, and about fifteen minutes before the collision. Those in charge of her movements assert that she did not change her course till the collision; that she was kept steadily on the wind to the last. The witnesses from the *Scotland* say that the *Havre* appeared to be passing her to leeward and when about abeam of the *Scotland*, luffed up into the wind and struck her, with her sails shaking. But this latter statement I do not credit. Upon no fair view of the evidence as a whole can it be entertained. I hold therefore, as matter of fact, that the *Havre* kept her course by the wind from the time she discovered the *Scotland's* green light approaching her for about fifteen minutes, when she struck the *Scotland* fourteen or fifteen feet from her stem as the latter was crossing her track in front of her. This blow carried away a large portion of the *Scotland's* stem, and did considerable damage. It would seem that a slight starboard movement of the wheel of the *Havre* would have averted the collision. Whether this could and ought to have been done is the only delicate or doubtful question in the case. This point will be considered at length hereafter. I hold that the *Scotland* was in fault for not having discovered the green light of the *Havre* sooner. This discovery was not made until the vessels were very near. Capt. Maynard, of the *Scotland*, saw the *Havre's* light immediately after it was reported, and says it was then not more than an eighth or a quarter of a mile off—of course he could not place the vessels nearer together than they actually were, in his testimony, when the *Havre's* light was discovered. They were, therefore, without doubt, very near, in view of his statements. Indeed, they were so near when the *Havre's* light was first sighted as to produce some excitement, if not alarm, on board the *Scotland*. This is quite evident from the fact stated in the *Scotland's* proofs, that her second mate came running, or to use a more expressive phrase of Capt. Maynard, came "rushing" aft as soon as the light was announced by the lookout. The second mate saw it, four or five points on the lee bow, and immediately ran aft to report it to the Captain. Now, in the then state of the weather, and the positions and courses of these vessels, the green light of the *Havre* could have been discovered by the *Scotland* probably two miles, but beyond all doubt more than a mile off. Yet her Captain says that in fact it was first seen at a distance at the furthest of not more than a quarter of a mile. This becomes a serious fault when we consider the situation and responsibility of the *Scotland*. In the first place she was on ground frequented constantly by a large number of vessels seeking and leaving the port of New-York, where there is great danger of collision, as is well known to navigators. In the second place, she was under short sail, moving at a low rate of speed, and therefore unable to obey her wheel promptly. Thirdly, being on the port tack, she was bound to keep out of the way of all vessels on the starboard tack which might be crossing her track so as to involve risk of collision. (Art. XII., act of Congress approved April 29, 1864; 13 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 60.) In this condition, and with this responsibility on her, it was clearly the duty of the *Scotland* to exercise unremitting vigilance in looking out for approaching lights, that she might take timely measures to discharge her duty. If the proper vigilance had been exercised, she would have discovered the *Havre's* green light sooner, and could have kept out of the way without difficulty.

Now, assuming that the *Scotland* did not change her course at all, as her witnesses testify, from the time she discovered the *Havre's* green light, we have the case of two sailing vessels, in the open sea, crossing so as to involve risk of collision, and both holding their courses till a collision takes place. One should have kept out of the way while the other held her course, and the statute cited is explicit as to whose duty it was to give way—the vessel which had the wind on the port side. This was the *Scotland*. What excuse does she offer for not doing so? I have already pronounced her in fault for not sooner discovering the *Havre's* green light; but it is in evidence that she had shortened sail to such an extent that she could not tack, but only wear ship. What necessity there was for her reducing her canvas to the extent she did does not clearly appear. As the proof stands, the wind was not sufficiently strong to have prevented her from carrying sail enough to enable her to execute any ordinary manœuvre with reasonable promptness. There was no gale, nor any heavy sea. But the evidence fails to show that she was well manned. Though the proof is not entirely clear on this point, yet I infer that she had but five men, exclusive of the Captain, two mates and steward, whereas she ought to have had eight. Her shortened sail and slow speed may have been owing to this deficiency in her crew. What she had may not have been able to work her in that breeze with the requisite sail to enable her to be handled with promptness and ease. But it may be said that, whether she was shorthanded or not, she had a right to determine the amount of canvas she would carry and the speed she should make. The only remark I deem it necessary to make here is one already hinted at, and that is, that the fettered condition to which she was reduced imposed upon her the duty of exercising the most active diligence in early discovering approaching lights, so that she might take measures in time to discharge the obligations of a vessel on the port tack toward those advancing on the starboard tack. I now come to another point in the case. It is a rule of prudence and sound sense, often reiterated in judicial opinions, that every vessel is bound to avoid a collision if she can. The fault of one approaching vessel does not authorize the other to run her down because she happens, even through her own folly, to lie in her wake. I am well aware that where the law charges one vessel with the duty of keeping out of the way of another, the corresponding duty of the other to keep her course is to be rigorously enforced. But it is to be enforced with intelligence and in the interest of safety, and not to be enforced, or even permitted, blindly, to destructive ends. It is therefore proper, in view of the fact that the *Havre* clearly saw the *Scotland* for fifteen minutes before the collision, watched her approach with more or less care for two miles, and without the slightest change in her course, struck the latter only a few feet forward of her stem, to inquire whether she did her whole duty—in other words, whether the slight change in her wheel to starboard necessary, in order to have enabled her to clear the *Scotland*, might not, and ought not to have been made. The witnesses of the *Havre* all, or nearly all, concur in stating that the *Scotland* presented her green light first, and continued to present it for some time. They differ as to the time this light first continued in sight the lowest, period being seven or nine minutes, and the highest ten or twelve. This is not material. She continued for some time uniformly presenting her green or starboard light. It was, during all this time, supposed by the *Havre* that the *Scotland* was going to cross the former's weather bow. Most of the witnesses also concur in stating that at the end of the time named, the red light of the *Scotland* appeared. Some state that the green light did not entirely disappear, but grew dim—others that it entirely disappeared. The impression seems then to have prevailed on the *Havre* that the *Scotland* was falling off on a port helm to pass the former to leeward. Soon, however, her red light was lost and the green reappeared. This, of course, indicated that the *Scotland* was then heading across the *Havre's* bow. The question already indicated here presents itself—could, and ought the *Havre* to have starboarded and fallen off so as to have cleared the stern of the *Scotland?* This, as I have once intimated, is the most difficult point in the case, and I have reëxamined the evidence upon it with great care.

Mortensen, the mate of the *Havre*, after stating that he saw the green light ten or twelve minutes, says, "Next saw her red light and a little part of the green light, some two or three minutes. Then saw the green light again and shadow of the sail—its outlines. I could not (then) see the red light. The collision took place in one or two minutes." This witness adds that, after the green light reappeared, there was no time for the *Havre* to do anything. Rasmussen, a sailor and lookout on the *Havre*, after stating that he saw the green light for some time, says, "that he then saw the red light, the green partially disappearing; saw the red, and part of the green light for about two minutes; then the red light disappeared, and the green again appeared in full view; then I saw the green light on our starboard bow; then the collision occurred."

Christiansen, another sailor on the *Havre*, says that he saw the green light for some time, then the red, with the green partially obscured, and "I then lost sight of the red light, and saw the green more plainly; then the *Scotland* luffed up forward of the *Havre;* then for a couple of seconds I saw nothing; * * on account of the intervening rigging of the *Havre;* then I saw two masts and topsails on the *Havre's* starboard bow; the vessels were then in collision." Jonassen, also one of the *Havre's* seamen, says, "As soon as I saw the green light alone for the second time the collision occurred; the time was so short I cannot tell exactly; perhaps it was a minute." The Sandy Hook pilot, who was on board, and in charge of the *Havre*, testifies that he saw the green light some ten minutes, and supposed that the *Scotland* was going to cross his bow; then he saw the red light, the green wholly disappearing. He then supposed the *Scotland* was going astern of the *Havre*. He was then standing on the lee side. He walked across the ship to the weather side to see if there were any vessels on that side, and when he came back the red light had disappeared and the green was in full view. He says that the *Scotland* was then so near that he could not clear one way or the other. He says that the *Scotland's* luffing, by which her red light was hidden, and her green disclosed again, while he was going to and returning from ent weather side of his ship.

The witnesses for the *Havre* were intelligent, much more so than those of the *Scotland*, and their testimony bears marks of becoming moderation, caution and accuracy, and I cannot resist the conclusion from their statements, that from the time the green light began to reappear, and the red light disappear, there was time for the *Havre's* wheel to have been starboarded, and that had this been done she would have kept away and cleared the *Scotland*. It is admitted on all hands that she was easily handled. She was under favorable speed for that purpose, and although she then carried a little weather helm, yet, according to the pilot, she carried a little more forward than aft sail. And he says that after the collision, he put her helm up and she went right off, though her forward sails were all gone. The difficulty with this part of her case is that she had no one on the lookout at this critical moment. Her lookout, who had reported the light, had gone aft. The pilot had gone to the weather side of his ship, to look after other possible vessels, a duty which belonged to some one else. The "yawing" charged on the *Scotland*, and the discovery of her red light, was ample notice that there might be danger, and the utmost vigilance was incumbent on the *Havre*. Instead of her regular lookout being permitted to go aft, he should have been kept at his post, and a trusty officer or seaman, instead of the pilot, sent forward to look for other vessels, while the lookout watched and reported every change in the *Scotland's* lights. Had this precaution been observed—in other words, had the lookout kept his post, and reported every change in the *Scotland's* light as soon as each change was visible, I have little doubt that her wheel would have been put up in time to have saved the collision.

I am inclined to the opinion that the movement of the *Scotland* by which her red light was disclosed to the *Havre*, took place when the order was given on board the former to wear ship. This was done just about the time she discovered the *Havre's* green light. Her witnesses say that the execution of this order had not been commenced when the Captain ordered that she be kept close by the wind. Her witnesses also deny that any movement of the *Scotland* was made which could have disclosed her red light to the *Havre*. But I accept the statement of the *Havre's* witnesses that they did see the *Scotland's* red light. I think the latter's witnesses are mistaken, and that when the order to wear, or be ready to wear, ship was given, she was suffered, perhaps inadvertently, to fall off, so as to present her red light to the *Havre*, with her green partially obscured. The fact that her green light was not wholly bidden from the *Havre*, shows that she had not kept away to any great extent. Several of the witnesses of the *Havre* say that the *Scotland* could not have gone to leeward of her without falling off more. I think, therefore, that the variation in the *Scotland's* lights took place just about the time she discovered the *Havre*. Though this was but a brief time before the collision, I think that, even after these fluctuations had settled in presenting at last only her green light to the *Havre*, the latter might have hove her wheel a starboard and avoided the collision. I cannot doubt that after the *Scotland* did discover the *Havre's* lights, the former kept close and by the wind. I am unwilling to impute perjury to her witnesses on this point. Their salvation, and that of their vessel, depended upon adhering to that course. As to what they say they saw of the *Havre's* lights and movements I place little confidence in it, for it is evident that there was alarm if not panic on board of the *Scotland* from the moment the second mate came rushing aft to report the discovery of the *Havre's* light. There was, however, no panic or alarm on the latter vessel. Her movements and those of her crew were under perfect control, and had her lookout been forward at the critical moment where he ought to have been, and instantly have reported the last change of lights on the *Scotland*, the *Havre* might and I think would have cleared her.

There would then have been no doubt as to what course to pursue, for to starboard her helm was the only road toward safety, from which the vessels were separated only by a few feet. I am not called upon to explain why the pilot of the *Havre* left the lee side of his ship and went to the weather side to look after other vessels, or why the lookout left his station on the forecastle and went aft, or why there was no attempt whatever on the part of the *Havre* to avoid the collision at the moment when it was imminent. There was no confusion on board of her; no one there was paralyzed by fear, and it is difficult to repress the suspicion that, after all, she mistook the speed at which the *Scotland* was moving, not supposing that she was under very short sail, and therefore naturally concluding that she was moving much faster than she really was in fact, the *Havre* supposed that by the time she struck the line on which the *Scotland* was sailing, the latter would be out of the way. This is the only way I can account for the failure of at least an attempt on the part of the *Havre* to clear the *Scotland*. It follows from these views that a decree must be entered against both vessels, apportioning the damages. It must be understood, however, that I do not assent to the propositions of the *Scotland's* advocates, that the *Havre* was bound to alter her course, simply because a collision was probable. There was risk of collision apparent for several minutes before it actually took place. The responsibility of avoiding it rested chiefly on the *Scotland*. She was bound to keep out of the way, and the *Havre* was bound to keep her course until it was apparent that the collision could not be avoided without a change on her part; and I hold her responsible on the sole ground that after it was clear that the only way of escape was for her to starboard her wheel, she failed to do it, and that if she had done it no accident would have occurred. I am less reluctant to come to this conclusion from the fact that there was as I think, a remission of diligence on the part of the lookout and pilot of the *Havre* at the critical moment when the most exacting attention was required. I find one ruling of the Commissioner who took the depositions in this case which requires remark, and to which exception was properly taken. After the examination of one witness on behalf of the *Havre*, the proctor for the *Scotland* objected to the presence of the master of the *Havre* during the examination of his witnesses and crew, on the ground "that his presence might exercise an undue influence over them, and because of his tendency to interrupt." The Commissioner, after some further debate between counsel, excluded him. This was an error. So long as the Captain comported himself properly, it was not only his privilege, but his duty to be present during the taking of the proofs. This was especially so in view of the fact that he was a stranger, contesting his rights in a foreign port and before a foreign tribunal. He was the agent of his owners, as well as the master of his ship, and rested under a double responsibility. The fact that he was to be examined as a witness did not vary his rights or duties. If he interrupted the proceedings, he could have been admonished by the Commissioner, and I doubt not the latter was able to keep order. He should never have been excluded from the room, unless his contumacy compelled that course. Strangers should be treated with forbearance, and their rights shielded in the Courts of every nation, especially in Courts of Admiralty, where laws binding alike upon all nations are administered. Let the decrees holding both vessels in fault be entered, with an order of reference to a Commissioner to report the damages.

For *Scotland*, Bowdoin, Larocque & Barlow; for *Havre*, C. M. Da Costa.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Leonard.

George M. Wilkes, George Williams and James S. Ludley, who were arrested by Capt. Jourdan, on Friday last, on suspicion of having committed forgeries, to the amount of many thousands of dollars, on the various banks of this City, were yesterday brought up by William F. Howe, their counsel, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and that gentleman made a motion for the discharge of the accused on the ground that although several bank officials have visited the prisoners since their arrest, yet no one has been able to identify either of them as the persons who presented any of the forged checks.

Mr. Howe claimed their discharge on the grounds that the prisoners had been three days in custody and no affidavit had been made against either of them; and the Constitution provided that no person should be detained without being confronted with his accuser.

Mr. G. W. Blunt, the Assistant District-Attorney for the people, admitted that the Police were unable to obtain any evidence to implicate the prisoners in the recent heavy forgeries, and Judge LEONARD thereupon granted the motion, and ordered the prisoners' discharge.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones.

SUIT FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

Cornelius Murphy, Administrator, &c., vs. Holske & Kneeland.—Plaintiff brought a suit to recover $5,000 damages for the killing of his son while employed upon one of the defendants' machines. It appears that they employed the deceased during May, 1866, to work upon one of their experimental machines for boring rock, and on the 31st of May, 1866, while so engaged, a portion of the machine fell upon and crushed the lad. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital and there lingered till the 28th of June following, when he died. He left two sisters, one brother and the plaintiff, his father.

Upon motion, judgment was ordered for the plaintiff, the damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury.

The case came up yesterday, when the foregoing facts were elicited, and that the injuries were occasioned by the negligence of the defendants, and without any negligence on the part of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $2,000.

Alexander H. Reavy for plaintiff; defendants not appearing.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 30.

By Judge Jones.

John Lamb *vs.* New-York and Erie Railroad; motion dismissed. Mary E. Monk *vs.* George Monk; motion denied. John Townshend *vs.* E. Lowenstein et al.; motion granted and receiver appointed. The Bank of the Republic of New-York *vs.* F. N. Lawrence et al.; motion granted without costs. Margaret Mennard *vs.* Jas. Boyd et al.; motion granted, with $5 costs to each defendant in each case. M. Novato *vs.* Jas. Boyd et al.; motion granted, with $5 costs to each defendant in each case. J. N. Briggs et al. *vs.* J. B. Peirson; motion granted and reference ordered. Margaret Mennard *vs.* Jno. Kilhulan; motion granted, with $5 costs to each defendant in each case. E. L. B. Freeman *vs.* Antonia Schmitz; motion granted and referee appointed.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

There were forty-five cases on the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions, and but four motions of counsel for postponement. The pleas of guilty were also fewer in number than usual; hence the sitting of the Court was a long one. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., was present for the people, and Mr. George Blunt gave his attention to the charges of violation of the laws for preventing cruelty to animals. Of the forty five cases on the calendar, seventeen were charges of assault and battery, nineteen of petty larceny, thirty-nine misdemeanors, one of being possessed of burglar's tools, three of cruelty to animals, one of violation of health law, and one of keeping a disorderly house.

SLIPPED THROUGH AGAIN.

Catherine Tallman, *alias* Madeline Keefer, a well-known shoplifter, with the catlike look about her peculiar to the craft, was charged by Abram Jacobs with stealing two coats. Catherine, it is stated, is blessed with relatives equally as expert as she—a son-in-law and two daughters, who do business in such a scientific manner that all the shrewdness of the Police is lost at times in tracing home to them these little mistakes. Mr. Jacobs swears that two men came into his store to purchase, and were engaged bagaining. Catharine also entered and stood near a pile of coats, from which, after they all left, he missed two. Ten days after, Officer Marion came to him and asked him if he had lost any coats lately; that he knew where they were and the woman who stole them. Officer Mullin testified that some days before he called on Jacobs he went to the house of a thief named Elkin for a coat which had been stolen. Elkin then told him of the other, stolen on the 15th of July by Catharine Tallman, and where to get it. For doing this Elkin was allowed to slip. The woman was then arrested, but the coat was not found. The evidence against the woman was so uncertain, Justice KELLY was reluctantly compelled to discharge her. It is not by any means to Officer Mullin's credit that he thus let both Elkin and Catharine get through his hands. If his fingers had been greased he couldn't have had worse luck.

HOT WORDS AT A FIRE.

Edward Richardson, a respectable-looking young man, of impulsive temperament, an employe at Chittenden's, Broadway and Reade-street, was charged by Officer MacDonald with assaulting him while on his duty. The officer stated that on the night of the fire at No. 292 Broadway, when he was in the act of separating the crowd gathered in front, the defendant persisted in making repeated efforts to go up Broadway, that he raised his hand, struck him, knocking off his hat. Witnesses were called to show that Mr. Richardson merely expressed his wish to pass up Broadway with the portion of the crowd divided in that direction, when the officer thrust him rudely back, twisting and turning him round; that some few moments after this first collision citizens who saw it went forward to the officer, with cards and pencils in their hands, to take his number, and that Mr. Richardson did likewise; hot words then ensued, when the defendant was again taken hold of by the officer and struck with the club, arrested, taken to the Station-house and locked up all night.

Justice Kelley said that the Police at such a time mustbe protected in their duty; the officer had a right to prevent Mr. Richardson from crossing opposite the fire. He thought, had he been peaceably inclined he might have gone round a block during the time that elapsed between the first and second altercation. He would fine him $10.

THE CORN IN THE WRONG PLACE.

Officer Thomas complained against Alexander Thomas, of the Second-street line of stages, for driving a horse so lame as to be utterly unfit for labor. Indeed, in such a pitiable condition of body generally that to his mind he was incapable of a day's work. He was going on three feet when he saw him. Charles Lent, one of the proprietors of the line, explained that there was nothing the matter with the beast only a trifle of a corn in his hoof, which had been handsomely pared, salved and leathered that morning. The description of the manner in which the operation was performed almost made the bearer envious of an animal so caressed. But when one heard the officer's testimony, that he, the beast, was unfit to go had he been sound in the hoofs, the conclusion was unavoidable that the corn was of the wrong description and in the wrong place. Justice KELLY couldn't see the corn, nor why lean and unbelieving quadrupeds should be forced to keep lent. Fined $10.

DOMESTIC TRIALS.

Ann O'Hara, cook at the Erie Hotel, was charged by her fellow-servant, Margaret McGinnis, with a dangerous assault. Margaret's appearance was, to say the least, unpleasant looking. Her nose suggested that it might have been very badly pulled in Broadway, and her face generally had a carved look about it, which she attributed to the attentions of Miss O'Hara. She (Margaret) said that she went down to the kitchen for breakfast, when she was attacked by Ann, the cook, who called her an old rip. She had then a knife in her hand, with which she threatened the bloodiest deeds imaginable. She said that she would as soon wait upon a lot of niggers as upon her and her fellow-servants. Catharine Ennis, another servant, testified as above, and to the brandishing of the knife by Ann, and to her use of the inelegant expression for a lady, not to say for a cook, of "I'll rip your guts up if you come near me." She did'nt go near her, but in a mild way called her a murderer. Ellen Conklin, still another lady from Erie, stated that the girls were at breakfast in the pantry of the kitchen, and were talking. Ann, she supposed, they they were talking about her; but they were not. She then saw Margaret McGinnis and Ann the cook in each other's embrace, out of which the cook came with her bloody weapon, and Margaret with the bridge of her nose in an unfit condition for a family party or to stand much sneezing. The Court thought that Justice, who is blind and could not see the nose, nor yet the wicked look of Ann the cook, would be satisfied with $20 from the latter, which she paid, and marched off with her nose in the air, behind McGinnis, with hers in court-plaster.

A TRANSPARENT CASE.

William Smith, imprisoned since Friday, was sent to the City Prison for one day for peddling clams with a horse so weak, the officer swore, that when he laid down it took three men to help him up; so thin that he could see through him, and so lazy that he did not believe he had got home yet since Friday last. The keen-eyed officer's name is Westerfield.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Henry Homer, a driver of a Fifth-avenue stage, was fined $10 for working a lame horse. Mr. Thomas Davis, a veterinary surgeon, explained in a most learned manner, and in a perfectly satisfactory way to himself, how a lame horse might be worked without injury to him. "They have got to be worked," he said; "there are thousands of them in the City."

Patrick Kennedy, found asleep in Madison-street by Officer Patrick Maguire, with skeleton keys upon him, said that he got them from a girl to keep, but that he designed no evil. He was remanded till Saturday to produce evidence of character.

Margaret Day was sent to the Penitentiary for two months for borrowing without leave, and forgetting to return, a necklace, the property of Mrs. Mary McGlone, valued at $20.

Michael Downing, charged by his wife Julia with neglect and abuse, was sent to the Penitentiary for one month. Michael is the father of seven children, for whom his poor wife provides while he spends his earnings.

Catherine Poole, a woman of color, with a coal black eye, charged her husband James with most unnatural conduct. He beat her, she said, without mercy, and all because she wouldn't give him the money she had worked hard for. He had done next to nothing for two years. James, a robust, able-looking fellow, had nothing to say for himself, but leant upon the railings as if he preferred not being disturbed, once he had located anywhere. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three months to regain a little of his elasticity of limb.

John Owens and John Mulligan were sent to the Penitentiary for four months each for being found with burglars' tools in their possession.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 30, 1867.

$157,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	111⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	109⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	109⅛
30,000	do	109⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20s.'65, C New Is	108⅜
25,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.Cbs	102¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s......x-c	67⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s. New	65⅜
6,000	do	65⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s, new.	51
10,000	Missouri 6s	103⅜
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	28
20,000	do	28⅛
5,000	do......2d call	28⅜
41,000	do	28¼
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	93
5,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.3d.	86½
2,000	Chi. & Alt.1st M.	102½
15,000	G.Wt.R. 2d M.	74⅜
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	91
100	Bk. of Com.	118
10	Bank of N. Amer.	105⅞
30	do	106
30	Metropolitan B'k.	130
20	Continental Bank.	105
5	Bk. of Comm'th.	107
210	Cen. Nat. Bank	107
50	Imp. & Trad.B'k.	117½
60	Fourth Nat. Bank.	108½
22	Adams Ex. Co.	73½
100	Wells & F Ex.	67
11	Amer. Ex.	72
300	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ₧ cent. paid	15
100	Canton Co.	51¼
300	Wilksbarre Coal	40
100	do.....2d call	40½
28	West. U. Tel.	47¼
20	do	47⅝
200	do......2d call	47¼
100	Spring M. Coal	45
200	Quicks. Min.	34½
200	Mariposa Pr.	23
200	Boston W. P.	22½
300	do	22¾
100	Pacific Mail	145¼
100	Hud. Riv. R.	120½

700	N. Y. Cen.	107⅝
700	do	108
450	do.......b20	108⅛
200	do......2d call	108⅛
200	do	108
100	do.......b3	108⅛
100	Erie Railroad	76½
500	do	76
200	do.....s10	75⅞
100	do	75⅞
10	do	75½
100	do.....2d call	76
100	Erie Railroad Pr.	77¼
100	do	77⅛
200	Reading R.	107⅜
200	do	107⅛
300	M. S. & N. I.	81⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅝
1000	do	94
400	do..2d call.s10	94
200	do......b30	94⅛
200	do......b30	94⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.	118½
25	do	119⅛
400	Chi. & N. W.	49⅜
100	do	49⅞
100	do......2d call	50⅛
200	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	71⅛
100	do	71¼
100	do.......s30	71
200	Clev. & Tol.	124
200	do	123⅝
400	do	123⅛
300	Chi. & R. I.	102
300	do	101⅞
5	Mil. & St. P. R.	51
300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	65¼
100	do	65⅛
100	do	65
200	do	64⅜
100	do	64⅞
500	do	65
300	Ind. & Cin.	81
100	Tol., W. & W.	51⅛
400	do......2d call	51½
100	Tol., W. & W Pr.	72
287	Pitts. F. W. & C.R.	106
200	do	106⅛
100	do	106⅜
115	do.....2d call	106⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅛
2,500	do	111⅛
10,000	U.S.5s. 10-40s, C.	102¼
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	65⅜
4,000	Virginia 6s, new.	51
5,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	58
5,000	N. Car. 6s....New	57⅜
200	Adams Ex. Co.	74
20	Mer. U. Ex. 25 ₧ cent. paid	10½
100	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	66½
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	38¼
100	West. U. Tel	47¼
5	do	47
100	Canton Co.	51
100	Quick. Min. Co.	34
100	Pacific Mail	145
400	N. Y. Cen.	107¾
100	do.......b3	107¾
700	Erie R	75⅞
100	do	75½
100	do	75⅜
5	Erie R. Pf.	77½
45	do	77¼

400	Hud. Riv. R.	120
200	Reading R.	107⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	81¼
700	Clev. & Pitts.	94
200	do	94⅛
1500	Cleve. & Tol	123⅜
200	do.......b10	123⅜
700	Chic. & N. W	49⅜
31	do	49⅜
500	do.......s30	49⅜
100	do	50
800	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	71⅛
100	do	71⅛
100	do.......b30	71⅝
100	do.......s60	71¼
400	Chic. & R. I.	102
400	do	102⅛
100	do.......s10	102
50	do	102⅛
100	M. & St. P. Pf	65⅜
700	do	65⅜
500	Tol., W. & W...s60	51
700	P., F. W. & C	106⅝
300	do	106⅛
30	do	106½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000	Ohio & M. C.	28
10,000	do	28⅛
10,000	do	28½
50	Wells, Fargo&Co.E	67¼
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	23
100	Pacific Mail....b10	145¼
100	do c	145¼
100	West. U. Tel.	47⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	108⅛
800	do	108⅛
150	do.......b5	108⅛
100	do.......s15	108⅛
400	do.......c	108¼
2600	Erie R.	76⅛
400	do.......c	76¼
800	do	76⅜
1200	do.......b3	76½
200	do.......b10	76⅛
200	do.......s10	76⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R.	120¾
1000	Reading R.	107⅛
500	do	107⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65½
100	do	65¼
400	Cleve. & Pitts	93⅝

200	M. So. & N. I.	82
300	do	81⅞
100	do.......s15	81⅛
200	do.......b3	81⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol	124¼
200	do	124⅛
200	Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅜
400	do	102¼
200	do	102⅛
500	do.......c	102⅛
200	do	102⅛
2650	Chi. & N. W	50
200	do.......c	49⅞
900	do	50⅛
1200	do.......s5	50
100	do.......s5	50⅛
200	do.......b10	50⅛
300	do.......s15	50
300	do.......b5	50⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.s60	71
1300	do	71⅛
200	do.......c	71⅛
200	do.......b3	71⅛
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	106¼
100	do	106⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex	66⅜
100	Adams Ex. Co..b10	74⅛
200	Pac. M. S. Co	144⅞
200	West. U. Tel	47⅛
850	N. Y. Cen.......s3	107⅞
100	do.......s10	107⅞
600	do.......b3	107⅞
800	Reading	107⅛
200	do.......b10	107⅛
200	do.......c	107
100	M. & St. P.	51
2800	Erie R.	75⅜
900	do	75½
1400	do.......b3	75⅛
200	do.......s10	75⅛
200	do.......b10	75⅜
1200	do.......c	75¼

1200	Clev. & Pitts	94⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pr	65⅛
100	do	65⅛
100	do	65⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.	81⅛
200	do.......s15	81
100	P. Ft. W. & C	106¼
200	Chi. R. I. & P.	101⅞
100	do	101⅞
100	do.......b10	102
1500	Chic. & N. W.	49⅜
200	do.......b15	49⅞
300	do.......c	49⅜
100	do.......b30	49⅞
200	Chi. & N. W. Pr...c	71⅛
100	Ill. Central R.	118⅛
200	do	118⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C.	28⅜
100	Boston W. P.	22⅜
100	Quicksilver	33⅝
100	Pac. Mail SS.Co	145
600	N. Y. Cen	108
1300	Erie R.	76
600	do.......b3	76⅛
200	do.......b30	76
800	do	76⅛
200	Reading R	107⅜
50	Amer. Ex	73½
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65⅜
300	Mich. S. & N. I	82
200	Clev. & Tol. R	123⅝

2500	Cleve. & Pitts	95
400	do	94⅞
1200	do	94⅜
500	Chi. R. I. & P.	102⅛
100	do.......s15	102⅜
100	do.......b10	102⅛
400	do.......b3	102⅛
300	Chic. & N.W. P.	72⅛
100	do	72⅛
900	Chic & N. W.	50⅜
100	do.......b30	50⅛
300	do.......s3	50⅜
300	P.F.W.&C.	107

TUESDAY, July 30—P. M.

The Gold Room was ⅛ ₧ cent. lower to-day than on Monday, sales at 140⅛@140¼ ₧ cent. The moderate sales made by the Treasury last night appear to have indisposed the speculators for the rise to attempt a further advance. The Customs demand for Gold were quite large to-day, nearly 600,000, and there will also be some Export by the extra Cunarder sailing from this port to-morrow. The Foreign Exchanges keep up very close to the Specie shipping points; though we hear of no considerable business for the Boston mail beyond the customary credit settlements with the Bankers, and these are made on the basis of 110⅛ ₧ cent., 60 days, on London. The Public Funds are firmer to-day, while the Gold Room is easier, and we hear little or nothing said, as on Monday, of "War clouds" in Europe. The 5-20s of 1862 sold at 111⅛, and the other Gold bearing Stocks were also higher by ⅛@⅜ ₧ cent. than on Monday. The offerings of Money from the Banks and Bankers to the great dealers in the Public Funds continue with marked freedom and in large sums at cheaper rates of interest, in many instances, than we have heretofore quoted. We are advised that balances are left with several of the leading dealers as low as 3 ₧ cent. per annum, though we deem this exceptional. The other Brokers are paying from 4 to 5 ₧ cent. on approved collateral, and the supply came easier to-day in all directions than usual.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation was quite varied. The downward reaction last night was not at first accepted in the dealings of this forenoon, and prices opened firm and ⅛@⅜ ₧ cent. higher. But it was soon manifest that some of the speculators, especially in Erie, were determined to make a substantial reaction, and their sales were pretty large, even up to the 2:30 P. M. regular Board, from 76⅛ down to 75¼ ₧ cent., the other New-York Stocks and nearly all the Westerns being pressed in like proportion, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne being the exceptions. After 3 o'clock the turn was general in the opposite direction, the market was strong and even buoyant, and at 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. No particular changes in the State Bonds or Miscellaneous Shares, except in Western Telegraph, which was lower:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102⅜	N. West Pref.	71⅝	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	111⅝	Rock Island	102⅜	102⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	106	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	107⅝	108⅛	W. U. Telegraph	47⅞	47⅜
Erie	75⅞	76⅛	Cumberland	38⅝	38⅜
Hudson	120⅜	120⅝	Mariposa, Pref.	23½	22½
Reading	107⅞	107⅞	St. Paul Pref.	65	65⅛
Mich. Southern	82	82⅛	Pacific Mail	145¼	144½
Pittsburgh	93⅞	94⅜	Toledo&Wabash	52⅛	51⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	66	65⅛	American Gold	140⅛	140⅛
Northwest	49⅜	50⅛	Bills on London	110⅜	110⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₧ cent., reg. 1881	110	5 ₧ cent., reg., 1871	117⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅛	5 ₧ cent. cou., 1871	119
5-20, reg., 1862	108⅜	5 ₧ cent., regd, 1874	108⅛
5-20 cou., small	111	5 ₧ cent., coup., 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅛	End. cou.. 1874	108⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	10-40 reg.	102
5-20s, reg., 1865	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	102
5-20 cou.,1865,new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107⅛
5-20s, cou., 1867	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
O'gn W. L. ½ yr. 1881	105	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₧ c. 1870	102⅛	Michigan 7 ₧ c., 1878	97
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105⅛	Michigan 7 ₧ c. W. Ln.	100
N.Y. B'y loan	105⅛	Tennessee 6 ₧ c., 1868	68
N. Y. 6 ₧ c. B'y loan, 1868	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₧ c., ex c.	67⅛
N. Y. 6 ₧ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	65⅛
N. Y. 6 ₧ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds.	51
N. Y. 6 ₧ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Georgia 6s	73⅛
N. Y. 6 ₧ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	North Car. 6s	70
N.Y. 6 ₧ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅛	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	58
N. Y. 5 ₧ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	North Carolina n. bds.	57⅛
Ohio 6 ₧ c., 1870	99	Missouri 6s	102⅛
Ohio 6 ₧ c., 1875	99	Missouri H. & St.Jo. is.	78⅛
Ohio 6 ₧ c., 1881	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	104
Ohio 6 ₧ c., 1886	100	California 7s	124
Illinois 6s cou. 1877	99	Connecticut 6s	99
Indiana 5 ₧ ct	92		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	124	Irving	105
Manhattan	134	Metropolitan	130
Merchants'	116	Market	111
Mechanics'	116	Nassau	107
America	136	Shoe and Leather	109
Phenix	105	Corn Exchange	118
Tradesmen's	137	Continental	105
National	111	Marine	140
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	Commonwealth	107
Seventh Ward	107	Impt'rs. & Traders'	117
Commerce	118	Park	140
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	112	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Ocean	102	Central National	107
American Exchange	116	Fourth National	108⅛
Chatham	140	Ninth National	106
Bank of the Repub	119	Tenth National	104
Bank of North Am'a	105⅛	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Con. 7 ₧ c. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Gt. Western 1st M.. '68.	95
Erie 1st mort.. 1867	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	85
Erie 1st endorsed	101	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	74
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103	Chi. & R. I. Con. 1s.	89
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	100	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	104
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	89	Pitts..Ft. W&Ch. 3d M.	86
Buft.,N.Y.&E.1st M.'77.	92	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s.2d M...s.f.'85.	103⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Mich.C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82.	111	Chi. & A., S. Fund.	99
Mich. So. 7 ₧ c. 2d M.	91	Chi. & Alton Income	91
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	99⅛	Peninsula R.R. bonds	79
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd7 ₧ c.	98⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85⅛
Pacific R.7s,guar.by Mo	104	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Ill. Cen. 7 ₧ c. 1870	113	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	83⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	101
Con. 7 ₧ cent. conv.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95
Con. 7 ₧ c. ex. bonds.	82½		

The Leather Manufacturers' National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₧ cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st of August.

The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.
Capital	$16,017,150	$16,017,150
Loans	53,150,569	53,114,478
Specie	341,744	333,118
Legal-Tenders	16,608,860	16,862,112
Due from banks	6,193,149	5,883,899
Due to banks	7,149,353	7,570,486
Deposits	38,170,418	37,339,649
Circulation	10,637,651	10,633,759

The Sixpenny Savings Bank, Astor-place, has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The Jersey City Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is five per cent.

The following is a summary of the commerce of the District of New-Orleans for June, 1867:

	Total value.
Imports	$567,192
Exports of domestic commodities	5,233,524
Exports of foreign commodities	144,318
Remaining in warehouse at close of month	1,313,635

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"It has been announced that a Revenue Board has been formed for the City of Philadelphia, composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: CHAS. GILPIN, United States District-Attorney; CHAMBERS MCKIBBEN, Assistant Treasurer; HENRY R. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint, and HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster. The object of creating the Revenue Board was to prevent, if possible, a repetition of the frauds which have been perpetrated upon the Government, chiefly in the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses by means of false and fraudulent bonds. Within the past few months whisky, the tax on which amounted to several hundred thousand dollars, has been taken out of bond in this city, on securities that were worthless. In several instances there were false personations of wealthy citizens, as well as perjury and forgery committed. Investigation has shown that the residences given by some of the bondsmen were fictitious, and a search for the parties concerned has failed in discovering their whereabouts. The Revenue Board appointed for this city is similar to that in existence in New-York City, and its duties will be the same. The Revenue Board created for this city will enter upon the performance of its duties as soon as the necessary instructions are received from Washington."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 12 bbls. Ashes, 3,518 bbls. Flour, 230 bbls. Corn Meal, 18,750 bushels Wheat, 94,541 bushels Corn, 37,502 bushels Oats, 150 pkgs. Lard, 31 pkgs. Cut Meats, 170 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand and steady at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $12 50 for Pearls, ₧ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quiet at unaltered prices.

CANDLES—Are steady and in some request.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair demand and firm. Other kinds are quiet. We quote: Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ₧ lb. The weeks receipts of Rio have been 36,897 bags; sales of do., 20,343 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 1,839 bags per *Clara*, 2,140 bags per *Haydn*, 3,054 bags per *South America*, 4,769 bags per *Express*, 5,000 bags per *Mercator*, (before arrival;) 505 bags per *Brasileira*, 600 bags per *Mina*, and 700 bags per *Lucie*. The stock in first hands here to-day amounted to 108,983 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 83,709 bags; of Java, 7,930 bags; of Ceylon, 4,110 bags; of Maracaibo, 875 bags; of Laguayra, 5,288 bags; of St. Domingo and other descriptions, 7,071 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Baltimore	bags	22,000
Philadelphia	bags	5,000
New-York	bags	83,709
Grand total	bags	110,709

COTTON—Has been very stiffly held, and has been consequently in only moderate request. Middling grades closed at 27½c.@29c., chiefly at 27½c.@28c., ₧ lb., on sales and resales of 2,100 bales, against receipts of 1,936 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,022
Receipts last week	5,243
Receipts preceding week	6,739
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	399,357
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	626,144
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,363
Exports since Jan. 1	339,523
Exports since Sept. 1	460,810
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	70,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,847,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,518,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	148,500

DRY GOODS—The *Independent* for the current week notices this branch of business as follows: "A very little change in the scale of prices since last week is to be reported. Some styles of heavy domestics have declined a trifle, but the Summer market is essentially the same. The promise of an active demand for brown shirtings and sheetings early in the month, has not been fully justified by events. Jobbers are beginning now to lay in their supplies of bleached goods, and the demand for the better qualities has somewhat increased without sensibly affecting prices. An improved demand has been shown for stripes and ticks, but denims and cottonades are not in request. An attempt to force sales would necessitate a reduction of prices. Fall styles of dark prints have been offered by agents, and the stock is quite large, although the demand has not yet been sufficient to bring out full lines of the choicest patterns. Prices are well sustained. For rolled jaconets and cambrics the demand has been something better. In delaines there is not much doing. The season is too early for Fall styles; but they are already in the hands of agents, and will be produced in full lines next month. Fancy cassimeres and satinets are in better demand, and prices are firm, without any advance. Flannels and blankets are more inquired for as the season advances. The market for foreign goods is quiet; but there is no indication of a decline in prices, especially in seasonable goods, which are firmly held by importers. There have been no new failures reported during the week, and the effect which was produced lately by the failure of two large importing-houses of British and German goods has about worn off."

FEATHERS—Have been dull at previous figures.

FISH—The inquiry has been less urgent, within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, but at easier and irregular prices, especially for old stock, which has been quite freely offered, and has been in least favor with other than export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,750 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$7 50; very poor to good Extra State round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good at $7 50@$9 50; good to choice do. do. at $9 55@$11; shipping brands, at $8 75@$10 20 ₧ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$7 50
Extra State	7 50@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 75@10 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25@13 75
Extra Genesee	11 00@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00@18 50

Southern Flour continues heavy and drooping; sales have been reported of 570 bbls., at $8 75@$10 65 for ordinary to fair extra, and $10 70@$16 25 for fair to choice extra old; also, $13@$16 50 for new, ₧ bbl. Canadian Flour continues very dull at $9 75@$13 50 for extra ₧ bbl. Rye Flour is in better request to-day, at from $6 75@$9 for inferior to very choice ₧ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey, $5 40 for City, $5 85 for Fairfax, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₧ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,250 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$15 ₧ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate supply and demand at lower and irregular prices. Sales since our last, 37,500 bushels, including No. 3 to No. 1 Spring at $1 62@$2 12½; Amber Jersey at $2 40; White Southern at $2 70; Red and Amber do. at $2 25@$2 51, and White California at $2 70@$2 75, ₧ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 159,000 bushels, at $1 01@$1 05 for poor to very handsome new Mixed Western; closing at $1 03, bid, for prime; 90c.@@$1 for unsound and damp; 98c.@$1 01 for Western and City Kiln-dried, and $1 10@$1 22 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ₧ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 50@$1 53 for Canada; $1 45 for Western, and at $1 63@$1 65 for State ₧ bushel. Sales 7,400 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been quiet and heavy, including new Western at from 84c.@94c. for the whole range of sound, and 79c.@83c. for unsound; State at 93c.@94½c.; sales 43,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during forty-eight hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Saturday, July 29, 1867: Macon, Buffalo, Corn; St. James, Buffalo, Corn; Princess, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; Evergreen City, Buffalo, Corn; Camden, Buffalo, Corn, &c.; E. B. Armstrong, Buffalo, Corn; Tioga, Buffalo, Corn; B. B. Clapp, Buffalo, Corn; Ed. Higgins, Buffalo, Corn; C. H. Gifford, Buffalo, Corn; T. Condit, Buffalo, Corn; Tom Reed, Buffalo, Corn; Chas. Craig, Buffalo, Corn; John Cornes, Buffalo, Corn, &c.; J. J. Whitney, Buffalo, Corn; G. N. Mitchell, Buffalo, Corn; I. N. Westfield, Buffalo, Corn; H. H. Goff, Buffalo, Corn; Harley Judd, Buffalo, Corn; O. Breed, Buffalo, Corn; J. D. Patterson, Buffalo, Corn; I. J. Munger, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; Anan Harmon, Buffalo, Corn; A. McMullen, Buffalo, Corn; F. H. Peckham, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; Marion, Buffalo, Corn; Thos. Curran, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; R. R. Johnson, Buffalo, Corn; Geo. W. Tifft, Buffalo, Corn; Commonwealth, Buffalo, Corn; W. H. Tallmadge, Buffalo, Corn; G. P. Saunders, Oswego, Flour and Corn; Enterprise, Oswego, Flour, &c.; D. G. Hewitt, Buffalo, Corn; Mary E. Fullston, Buffalo, Corn; Monitor, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; Henry Palmer, Buffalo, &c., Lyons, Buffalo, Corn; Martha Ring, Oswego, Corn; Minnie Finn, Buffalo, Corn; S. N. Derrick, Buffalo, Corn; J. B. Arnold, Buffalo, Corn; Reliance, Oswego, Corn; Marion, Buffalo, Corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been less active, but about steady in price.

HAY—North River bale is in fair supply, especially new, and is in moderate request; we quote old at 90c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for local use, and new, 75c.@$1 15 ₧ 100 lbs. Straw is slow of sale at $1@$1 20 ₧ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been steady, but dull, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₧ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive at unchanged quotations.

LATHS—Have been salable and steady in price.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request and quoted firm.

LIME—Has been in fair demand at full rates.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in within our former range. The Portage Lake *Mining Gazette* gives the following as the amounts of mineral produced by the mines of the Portage Lake Districts for the half year ending June 30, 1867:

	Tons.	Pounds.
Huron	562	1,017
Pewabic	546	839
Quincy	537	144
Franklin	506	16
Calumet	435	1,459
Hecla	332	1,128
Isle Royale	236	307
Sheldon-Columbian	200	911
Grand Portage	178	1,813
Hancock	83	1,540
Douglass	33	703
Albany and Boston	8	750
Total	3,664	907
Same time in 1866	2,535	279
Increase in 1867	1,126	628
Total product of the Calumet	589	1,515
Total product of the Hecla	362	1,194

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@55c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ₧ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less request, including Spirits Turpentine at 57c.@59c. ₧ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 62½@$8 75 ₧ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$5 75; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ₧ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at about former prices, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 29@$1 35 ₧ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week Ending July 29—*Sperm*—Has continued in request, and we note sales of 850 bbls. in parcels, for manufacture, and 300 bbls. for export at $2 ₧ gallon. *Whale*—Sales were made the first of the week of 1,950 bbls. in parcels, for manufacture, at 75c. ₧ gallon, but at the close the market is very quiet, the recent demands having been supplied.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	18,676	62,789	692,408
Same time last year	18,792	49,053	599,250
Exports for the week ending July 29, 1867	....	....	....
Previously	11,636	11,394	274,400
From Jan. 1 to July 29, 1867	11,636	11,394	274,400
Same time last year	4,192	348	383,850

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 14c.@15c. for Crude, in bulk; 28½c.@32½c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 48c.@50c. for Refined, free, ₧ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* reports the "market very dull with a few small sales to piece out light styles prints, for which only an extra quality of goods are wanted. The following are the sales: 23,000 pieces 64x64, 9c., 30 days."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, but unsettled in price. Sales since our last of 8,450 bbls., in lots, at $23 62½@$23 80 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 70, regular way; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 12½ for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ₧ bbl. Sales were also made of 250 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, buyer's option, at $24 ₧ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 11½c.@12c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@18c., for Hams, ₧ lb.; sales equal to 135 pkgs. Bacon continues in light supply and quiet. Lard has been in less demand at rather easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 680 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate for small lots of choice. Beef continues quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams have been inactive at $30@$40 ₧ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State, and 13c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ₧ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 7c.@14c. ₧ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₧ lb	.20 @30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₧ lb	.26 @28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₧ lb	.20 @25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₧ lb	.20 @26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₧ lb	.14 @18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₧ lb	.18 @24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₧ lb	.18 @21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₧ lb	.18 @20
Western, Ordinary, ₧ lb	.13 @14

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₧ lb	13½@14
Factory Dairies, fair, ₧ lb	11½@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₧ lb	12 @12½
Farm Dairies, fair, ₧ lb	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ₧ lb	7 @ 9

RICE—Has been inactive, and depressed in price.

SKINS—Have been quiet, at former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, and steady. Sales since our last, 985 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¾c.@13¾c., and 120 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12⅝c. ₧ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at from 14c.@17c. ₧ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet since our last, at unchanged prices.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 134,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; 59,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@13¼c., and 53,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9¾c. ₧ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been held more firmly, and has, consequently, been less active. Sales since our last 241 hhds. Kentucky, at 4½c.@14c.; 29 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 210 bbls. State and Western, in bond, at 33c.@34c., and 35c.@37c., respectively, ₧ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been rather more active, and has been readily met by holders, most of whom have been quite eager to sell, and not reluctant to make some slight concessions to purchasers. The receipts have been moderate, and the available supplies somewhat heavier.

Prices Current in New-York for Domestic Wool.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece	57@60
Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	50@53
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	46@48
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@73
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece ½ and ¾ blood fleece	55@60
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	50@54
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	44@48
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	47@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@36
Southern unwashed fleece	26@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@40
Unwashed fleece	22@32
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@26
California.	
Washed fleece	42@50
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	24@34
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@42
Pulled medium	33@35
Pulled common	26@30
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	46@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	32@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@60
Country, super	42@50
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country, No. 2	15@18
Lambs	36@43
Western limed pulled	30@35
Southern limed pulled	28@31
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bbls. Flour on private terms, 70,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 3½c. by sailing vessel and 6d.@6½d. by steamer, ₧ bushel; 600 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 27s. 6d.; 80 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For London, 800 bbls. Crude and 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; 150 tons Oil Cake at 15s., and by steamer 2,500 boxes Cheese at 35s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. For Rotterdam, 100 tons Mahogany at 22s. 6d.

Sales of Real Estate—July 30.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

Two-story brick house and lot on east side of 3d-av., 50 feet north of 61st-st	$3,075
Two-story brick house and lot adjoining above	3,175
Two-story brick house and lot adjoining above	3,225

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

$35,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house in Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements; $12,000 for a brick house in Wooster-st., near Bleecker.
HASTINGS & TRAVER, No. 11 Chambers-st.

FIVE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORES and dwellings on 9th-av., vicinity 23d-st., paying 15 per cent.; one price asked; also a very fine brown stone, 6th-av. corner; excellent for investments. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV., A superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 30x65; others $13,000 to $120,000 on and near 5th-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—32 LOTS ON MOUNT MORRIS-square, Harlem. Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass. the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of grey limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bedrooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full boaring, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to
HENRY COLT,
SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN, } Executors.
JAMES RENFREW, JR.,
or to WM. D. F. MANICE,
No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes; it adjoins the residences of Walter Langdon and the late J. K. Paulding; contains about 120 acres, with half a mile river front; a stone mansion, two new brick barns, stable, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, &c.; an abundance of fruit and shade trees, land highly cultivated, views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed; will be sold low owing to the continued absence of the owner abroad. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT near Newburgh, beautifully situated, directly on the Hudson River; contains 81 acres of highly improved land; the house is of stone, very large, handsome and convenient, surrounded by extensive lawns and trees of large growth; there are numerous excellent outbuildings and two new farm cottages; the views are unsurpassed; immediate possession given; will be sold for a moderate price, or exchanged for City property.
WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Long Island, four lots of ground, good house containing ten rooms and cellar; also stable and cow-house; situated on high ground on the corner of two beautiful avenues; four miles from New-York; fifteen minutes ride by railroad; accessible every hour, and but five minutes' walk from two depots; will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply to H. POMROY, No. 279 Division-st., opposite Grand-st.-square, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge Road, corner Valentine-av., near Fordham Depot; 13 rooms, carriage-house, three-quarters acre of land, well stocked with choice trees, fruits, flowers, &c. The entire premises in perfect order, ready for immediate enjoyment, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on premises or to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS, Fruit Lands, Village Lots, and Water Powers.—For sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops, country rolling, climate proverbially healthy, no fever and ague, water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, or V. S. HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

DAIRY OR MILK FARM FOR SALE.—Valuable farm at Hyde Park, L. I., containing 229 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation; 12 miles from Brooklyn; five minutes' walk from station; houses and all buildings required for a farm of this size; the most convenient and productive farm on the island. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, in perfect order, within one hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County, by boat or cars; near the water, on Whitlock Point, about eight minutes from four depots. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

A CHOICE FARM NEAR BOWLING Green, Ky.; portion cleared; fine timber; two superior coal beds. Owner at No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 8. Will sell cheap.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A NEAT COTtage, with good garden room, on line of Hudson River Railroad or New-Haven Railroad, about 1½ hour's ride; price not to exceed $5,000. Address G. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—AT OLDHAM, 1½ MILES FROM PATerson depot, in a very healthy, elevated and picturesque country, a large and desirable dwelling in complete order, partly furnished, and ready for immediate occupancy; suitable for a large family, or genteel Summer boarding-house. Apply to M. H. CHAPIN & CO., No. 84 and 86 Reade-st.

TO LET—AN ELIGIBLY-LOCATED WELL-built three-story English basement brick dwelling-house; all the modern improvements; convenient to Brooklyn; 5th-av. cars; has 11 rooms, painted walls; every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply at No. 84 17th-st., next door, or at 50 William-st.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF No. 27 Wall-st., 30 feet front by 42 feet deep, with easy access from the street, comprising three rooms connected by folding doors, with abundance of light and air. Apply to J. S. GALLAGHER, No. 27 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business purposes, the valuable property No. 14 Waverley-place, near Broadway; alterations would be made by the owner, if required. The property is 33 feet 3 inches front by 84 feet in depth. Apply to
GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE to let; three minutes from depot; about an acre of land; plenty of fruit, good barn; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN A. POTTER, No. 100 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, STORE NO. 638 Broadway; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes; offices in buildings Nos. 634 and 636 Broadway. Apply to CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 686 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone buildings; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF house No. 221 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in good order having just been painted and papered To be seen from 10 till 2.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

A HOUSE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A boarding-house or dining-saloon. Inquire of G. H. DUNN, No. 544 Pearl-st.

BOND-ST., NO. 35.—PARLORS, BASEMENT and third floor to let, together or separately. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

NO. 480 WEST 22D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily has three or four furnished rooms to let, without board.

STABLE TO LET.—APPLY AT NO. 27 BOND-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—IN HARLEM, AN UNfurnished house with all modern conveniences, west of 3d-av.; rent $800 to $1,000. Address B., Box No. 5,505 Post-office.

PERSONAL.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY?
Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of meats, pastry and desserts; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 109 7th-av., corner of 18th-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class waitress; would have no objection to assisting in chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant woman as infant's nurse; will take the full charge from its birth; is a good sewer; best City reference. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; no objection to go in the country. Call or address No. 6 West 14th-st. Best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and intelligent girl as waitress and chambermaid or plain sewing; best City reference; has no objection to the country for Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 241 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN AMERICAN girl, in either City or country, to do up-stairs' work, or take care of children and assist with sewing, or any other work; references from her last place. No. 118 8th-st., between 1st-av. and av. A.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of excellent cooks; cooks, washer and ironers; laundresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, young girls, &c., of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook or chambermaid, by a respectable woman; can be seen for two days, at No. 129 1st-av., near St. Marks-place; has no objection to go the country; has good reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook who can bone and lard, understands soups, fish, game, &c., a situation in a private family in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a situation by a young girl just arrived; is willing to make herself useful; is neat and clean in appearance. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; will assist in the washing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan young woman; is capable and willing at any kind of housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, WASHER and ironer, who can take the place of general houseworker in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO CAN DO French fluting, &c., a situation in City or country; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework or wait and tend; City or country; wages no object; is willing to work. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY OR COUNTRY, for English, Scotch, general work. American and Foreign Employment Association, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; has the best City reference. No. 406 East 18th-st., 1st-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, in a widower's family preferred, by an American widow lady; a good home more desired than compensation. Address Mrs. L. A. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING AN AGED, sick mother to support, would like to get employment to do at her own home; can make all kinds of ladies' undergarments and children's clothing by hand or machine, also gentlemen's shirts in first-class style; also, repairing of gentlemen's clothing. Inquire at No. 147 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

GOOD SERVANTS AND GERMAN GIRLS ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate, to suit the times.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children. No. 3 University-place.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL LATELY landed, wishes a home in the country to do chamberwork and sewing, or would go as child's nurse; has 8 months' reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store, for two days.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHes to go out by the day or week; no objection to the country. Call at No. 331 6th-av., third floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single, young, sober man; he is an experienced groom and careful City driver; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; will be found willing and obliging; has 11 years' unexceptionable City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LANDSCAPE and ornamental gardener; new grounds laid out, and country seats improved; thoroughly understands the management of woods and drainage; a Scotch man; first-class City references. Address J. D. G., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS man as gardener, who is practically competent in every branch of his business; has lived in some of the very best private places in the country; good references from former employers; married, no family. Address W. G. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent, industrious, sober, honest and reliable single young man; understands gardening; four years in last place; long experienced City driver; City references. Address W. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; understands his business in all its branches; is married; has no children; has been always temperate; has the best of references to that effect. Address T. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant married man; has one child; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference. Address A. T. B., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; has had long experience in the treatment of horses; can give undoubted reference, both City and country; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., Trainor's harness-store, 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman (married) who thoroughly understands his business; can give the most satisfactory references as to capability, &c. Address C. R., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who will be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply to or address R. E., No. 402 East 20th-st., or Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom in the country; has good references; is willing to assist in garden or take charge of small place; make himself generally useful. Address J. D., for two days, Box. No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GROOM, who understands gardening, a situation; is willing and obliging and would make himself generally useful; give best of references. Call or address CHARLES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, Lynn & Co.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO INCUMbrances, situations, the man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook or laundress, or dairy maid; would assist in housework; both have the best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife; the man understands farming work; his wife is a good washer and ironer, and understands the care of milk and butter. Address JOHN KELLEY, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young married man who thoroughly understands his business in every branch; references first-class. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; is a good gardener; will be found useful and obliging in a comfortable situation; best City reference. Address for three days H. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, &C.; best City reference. Address E. H. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored man as coachman; he can give the best of City references. Address P. J., Box 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

Another Great Work by E. A. POLLARD, the acknowledged Historian of the South, entitled "LEE AND HIS LIEUTENANTS," comprising a Life of Gen. R. E. Lee, replete with facts never before published, including Biographies of every Southern General of distinction. In one large volume—30 steel portraits. A companion volume to "THE LOST CAUSE," a Standard Southern History of the War, which has already obtained half a million of readers. A new and enlarged edition is now ready. One Agent sold 230 the first week. These two works form a complete library of the War from the other side. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN AS assistant salesman; one who has been in an importing fancy goods house preferred. Address Box No. 2,630 Post-office, stating age, salary expected, and where last employed.

WANTED—AS CHILD'S NURSE A PROTESTant woman with good City references. Apply this day, (Wednesday,) between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 218 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER; also a man to work on a place a short distance from City. Apply at No. 23 Liberty-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSEMAID to take care of a young infant. No. 126 2d-av.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
* * * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AUGUST 1.—THURSDAY, AUG. 1, THE SUBscriber will commence a private writing class to gentlemen's sons, at home, during their school vacation Ladies or gentlemen may receive private lessons at all hours. Double-entry book-keeping taught. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 42 East 14th-st.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AV.,
Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

PERMANENT FRENCH CLASS—UNDER the direction of a competent teacher; a new class every ten subscribers; 36 tickets for $20. Address FRENCH CLASSES, Box No. 24, Station D.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, by Prof. PARRAIN, Graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (Teachers' school,) No. 27 Bond-st.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

ELOCUTION.—EDWIN BARRY, TEACHER OF elocution, No. 57 Stanton-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and third floors, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON A FIRST-CLASS farm at Shrewsbury; new house, new furniture, fine bathing, fishing and boating. Address, for information, to JAHNE, SMITH & CO., No. 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y.; first-class board, large rooms, fine location; mountain air; easy of access; terms moderate. Address Mrs. RAIT, Box No. 94 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

LONG BRANCH.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE rooms with board, may be had at Wardell's Cottage, Long Branch, within a few minutes' walk of the beach and the principal hotels, and near the depot. First-class families only may apply on the premises to
EDWARD WARDELL.

TWO PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board on the seashore at Rockaway, in a private family. Apply to CHAS. H. FULLER, No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

NOTICE—BOARD AT THE PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, Long Island, is $3 per day, and from $12 to $15 per week; good hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity, &c. A. SMITH.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, CHILD and infant, at a farm-house near this City. Address CARROLL, stating terms, Box 140 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season; board $12 per week. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, BOREAS; or, THE GIANT OF ST. MICHAEL'S, and ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TIME TRIES ALL and STAGE STRUCK TAILOR. Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dispatches announce that the Prussian Press pronounce the *Moniteur's* denial of the interference of Napoleon by letter in German affairs an unqualified falsehood. The newspapers further insinuate that the denial published yesterday was prompted by the defiant tone of King William's reply to the note of the French Emperor in reference to the Schleswig question. The Vienna *Presse* states on official authority that the Emperor Napoleon will arrive in the capital of Austria on Aug. 7, as the guest of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The latter will await his visitor on the Austrian frontier.

Baron Von Beust, the Austrian Premier, and Fuad Pasha, the Minister of the Sultan, have conferred on the subject of the proposed inquiry into the affairs of the Island of Candia.

During the progress of the examination of Gen. Fariola, the Fenian prisoner, on Monday, one Massey, a witness, testified that the prisoner had been Chief-of-Staff to Gen. Cluseret, of the United States Army, during the rebellion.

In the House of Lords, the Reform Bill has been amended by adding £5 to the annual amount of the rentals upon which the copyhold and lodger franchises are based.

In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question to the point, stated that the Emperor Napoleon had sent a note to the King of Prussia, but that it would be improper to disclose its contents at the present time.

The Goodwood races commenced yesterday, in presence of many thousand spectators. The race for the Steward's Cup was won by *Sibthrope*, *Woolsey* and *Sultan* being the other winning horses.

The United States practice squadron, consisting of the frigate *Macedonian*, the sloop-of-war *Dale* and other vessels, had arrived off Cowes.

A trial of the reaping and mowing machines of the world took place yesterday on the Emperor Napoleon's farm at Vincennes. Over a dozen machines were tried, two of American invention and manufacture performing the task allotted them so successfully as to warrant the belief that the principal prizes will be awarded their respective exhibitors.

The drought prevailing throughout France is doing much damage to the crops.

A national flag for the Confederation of the North German States has been adopted, and will go into use on Oct. 1, 1867.

GENERAL.

The special correspondent of the Times who is making a tour of the South, in a letter from Columbia, S. C., gives a detailed account of the proceedings of the Republican State Convention which was held in that city last week. The Convention was intended to be supplementary to that held in Charleston in May last. Two platforms were submitted from the Committee, there being a majority and a minority report, and the former, which was the more radical, was adopted. One member of the Convention sent in his resignation, assigning as a reason that the Convention was going too far and placing itself on too radical ground; and the resignation was promptly accepted, the Chairman remarking that he was glad that the platform adopted was such that no Judas could remain with them. The Convention was in session three days, and on the last day there was quite a stormy scene over the election of officers for the State Central Committee. Before the adjournment a resolution was adopted declaring that the party is not organized in the exclusive interest of any one class or color, and inviting all citizens of the State, loyal to the principles of the Republican party, to unite with them in their efforts to reconstruct that State and restore it to the Union.

From Mexico we learn that Juarez has republished the order relating to the confiscation of Church property, and that it is to be rigidly enforced. The proclamation is sweeping, and causes great consternation among those interested. He also issued a decree directing the manner in which payments shall be made for property already sold, or yet to be disposed of. Forty per cent. is to be paid in gold, within eight days after adjudication, and the remainder may be paid in bonds of the Republic. A number of lotteries for the benefit of charitable institutions were commenced under the authority of the Imperialists, and the ladies who projected the enterprise solicited Juarez for permission to continue them. It is said that he sent them a sum of money for their charities, but immediately issued a decree forbidding all lotteries and raffles, "for the reason that they consume the fruit of the labor of the working and needy classes, and because through the incentive of a great gain, although an improbable one, they weaken the stimulus to labor, which is the first basis of social welfare."

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday, the first business being the consideration of Mr. Champlain's amendment to the registry law. A lengthy discussion upon the subject ensued. A motion to strike out the clause making the registry law uniform throughout the State was adopted—yeas 71, nays 43. Several other amendments were offered and debated, but were lost, and a recess to 4 o'clock was taken. At the afternoon session the registry question occupied most of the time, much discussion being elicited by the numerous amendments offered. The section, as finally agreed upon, provides that the Legislature shall make laws to secure a proper registration of all voters, and that no person shall vote who is not registered, the registry to be closed at least six days before the election. Section five, which directs that all elections shall be by ballot, was then considered and adopted. The section prescribing an oath of office was next taken up and adopted. The Convention adjourned to this morning.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, says that persons from Fort Gibson report the cholera raging at that post. Twelve hundred persons have fled from Ellsworth City during the week. The average mortality is about ten per day. Nine out of every ten persons attacked die in from two to fifteen hours. From three to five deaths per day are reported at Fort Harker. The scourge has also broken out among the troops at Forts Larned and Dodge, on the Arkansas River.

The first meeting of the Indian Commission will be held in St. Louis on Tuesday of next week. It is understood that a project is already under consideration to obtain from Texas that part of the State which would be cut off on the north by a line from the point where the western line of the Indian Territory crosses Main Red River to the southwestern corner of New-Mexico, and to set this apart as one of the reservations provided for in the bill.

In the Surratt trial yesterday Mr. Carrington concluded his review of the testimony introduced in behalf of the prosecution. After a brief recess he reviewed the testimony offered by the defence, comparing it with that of the prosecution, concluding his argument with an eloquent appeal to the jury. Mr. Pierrepont then briefly stated the legal points of the case, submitting nine distinct propositions. The death of E. C. Morgan, Esq., a member of the bar was announced, and the Court adjourned.

A trotting match for $5,000, between *Dexter* and *Brown George*, with a running mate, took place at the Riverside Park, near Boston, yesterday. *Dexter* won in three straight heats, his time being 2:21¾, 2:19 and 2:20¼.

Gen. Sheridan yesterday issued an order removing Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas. E. M. Pease, a well-known Texan lawyer, has been appointed to the position by Gen. Sheridan.

LOCAL.

The calendar of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday presented forty-five cases for trial; seventeen were charges of assault and battery, nineteen of petty larceny, three of misdemeanor, one for being possessed of burglar's tools, three of cruelty to animals, one of violation of Health Law, and one of disorderly house keeping. As in very few of the cases a plea of guilty was made, the sitting of the Court was an unusually long one.

The Board of Audit assembled yesterday pursuant to adjournment to proceed with the examination of claims against the City, but owing to the injunction issued against their meeting by Judge Barnard no session of the Board was held. The President of the Board announced the fact that an injunction had been served upon them, and said the Board would stand adjourned until the question was settled.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday morning at the Comptroller's office. A report of moneys collected for licenses by the Excise Board from May 25 to July 25, 1867, was presented and a resolution was adopted calling on the Treasurer of that Board to make a detailed statement of the expenses of collecting these fees, which expenses were set down in the report at $25,575 88.

A young man, named Andrew Bowne, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of attempting to defraud his father of $7,800. Bowne falsely represented that he had obtained goods to the amount of $10,000 on a forged check, and that he would be arrested and imprisoned if his father did not compromise the matter by paying $7,800.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, $5,000 were set apart to pay for extra clerk hire for the Surrogate. Bills reported by the Special Committee on the New Court-house amounting to $45,653 77 were allowed, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution prohibiting the publication of the entire proceedings of the Common Council as an advertisement in weekly newspapers was adopted. The Board meets again next Thursday.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the application of the Soldiers' Messenger and Dispatch Company to erect booths on the sidewalks was considered. An opinion adverse to granting the application was given by the Counsel to the Board.

The body of George McAllister, the young man drowned during the collision between the yacht *Lady Kiernan* and the steamer *Baldwin* in the North River, has been recovered.

No further proceedings have been taken in the matter of the charges against Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. It is probable, however, that the Investigating Committee will meet on Thursday.

James H. Rivington, employed in the railroad ticket office at the Metropolitan Hotel, was arrested on a charge of entering a guest's room with the intention of stealing.

Mr. F. Hendrick, Doorman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, has been arrested on a charge of robbing prisoners in the Station-house.

Contracts were awarded yesterday for paving Nassau, Broad and Mercer streets with the Nicolson pavement.

There will be music at the Central Park to-day at 4:30 P. M.

An illicit still was discovered at No. 122 West Eighth-street last night.

A more active demand prevailed for the leading kinds of Produce yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Pork were cheaper. Cotton and Petroleum firm. Foreign Merchandise was rather lightly dealt in. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The President and Reconstruction—Intended Removal of Sheridan.

There seems no longer any doubt as to the intended removal of Gen. Sheridan by the President. All accounts concur in representing it as resolved upon, despite the warnings and remonstrances which the rumor has elicited.

It is difficult to reconcile the President's action in the matter with any intelligent desire for the welfare of the South or the harmony of the Union. The purpose imputed to him in regard to Sheridan would be manifest, and even consistent, if the Administration were intent upon complicating the quarrel with Congress, intensifying the distrust and hostility entertained by the North toward Mr. Johnson, and adding to the difficulties which overshadow the South. For the promotion of these objects nothing could be more efficacious than the transfer of Sheridan to another sphere of duty. On any other supposition, it is incomprehensible. To call it statesmanship would be an unpardonable perversion of the term. To hold it up to admiration as an intrepid devotion to constitutional principles would, in the circumstances, be simply ridiculous. The most that can be said in its extenuation is that it is an exercise of the obstinacy which has marked the President's proceedings since the beginning of his differences with the Republican party. He has said and done so much unwisely, wantonly, with no other result than an increase of partisan bitterness and strife, that we ought perhaps to receive each succeeding display of temper without surprise. Nevertheless, in the present case, it is singularly unfortunate. And we predict that the blow, when struck, will do more harm to the President who aims it than the General at whom it is aimed.

We have never been unqualified eulogists of Gen. Sheridan. His mode of acting has been more than once the subject of animadversion in these columns; and the tone of some of his dispatches has not accorded with current ideas of military discipline. Apart from these defects of manner and temper, his course as District Commander has earned the confidence and approval of the Union Party. It is felt that he has acted uniformly in the interest of the loyal population of his district, and in hearty sympathy with the policy upheld by Congress. He has carried out its views in his administration of the law. His deposition of notoriously untrustworthy civil officers has been indorsed by Congress, which thus made his acts its own. His removal, therefore, will be a fresh issue raised by the President who is powerless except in the display of spite, with the representatives of the people, whose measures the people approve, and whose power in the premises is virtually absolute. Is this folly only, or the madness that rushes to destruction?

The country will see in the removal of Sheridan another instance of the President's hostility to the administration of the Reconstruction Law—another illustration of his determination, if possible, to thwart the clearly expressed intentions of its authors. The recent session deprived him of the pretexts afforded by Mr. Stanbery's opinions. He can no longer undertake to instruct the military commanders in a sense at variance with the well understood purposes of the law. He has been deprived of authority to meddle with the doings of the commanders, or to dictate the line they shall take. The power to remove the commanders has, however, been left in his hands, and now that Congress has separated, he turns round and uses this power to remove and punish Sheridan, whose sole offence is a faithful compliance with the will of Congress. This, and this only, is the light in which the removal will appear. The President's Washington organ resorts to special pleading, and argues that while the object of Congress implies "pacifying the country and restoring harmony to the Union," the conduct of Sheridan has promoted the opposite results. A fallacy so transparent will not deceive anybody. Sheridan is to be removed, not because he defeats the object of the law—for Congress has declared that he fulfills it; but because his fidelity to the authorized principles and rules of reconstruction has exposed him to the anger of rebels and the vintictiveness of the President. He is to be punished, in fact, for the faithful performance of his duty. And the *National Intelligencer* proclaims that any other of "the Southern satraps" who, by a similar course, may provoke the Executive displeasure, will share Sheridan's fate. By the abuse of the power of removal, then, the President desires to obstruct the working of the law, and to secure the application of his own views through the agency of more accommodating district commanders.

There is more than bad judgment in this step. Practically, there is bad faith. Weeks ago a disposition to remove Sheridan was attributed to the President, and was disclaimed by journals and correspondents in his behalf. It was alleged that the purpose, if it had ever been entertained, was abandoned. In this way the impression was created that the district commanders would remain unmolested by the Executive. The House, unwilling to rely upon the professions of his friends, provided for the abrogation of his power of removal: but the Senate, reposing greater confidence in his good faith, objected to the provision, and it was omitted from the bill as enacted. Certain it is that the power to remove would have been annulled as distinctly as the power to direct, but for the conciliatory course of Senators who believed that to this extent the President might be trusted. See now how he justifies their moderation and exemplifies his title to confidence! The only authority which Congress leaves him possessed of he exercises to the detriment of its policy. Professing respect for its will, and a determination to carry out its law, his first step is to punish a district commander because he abides by the law rather than the caprices of Mr. Johnson. It was in view of a contingency like this that a demand was urged for a brief adjournment. That demand was resisted as unnecessary, because, forsooth, obstruction need be no more feared from the President. But the removal of Sheridan will demonstrate a readiness to obstruct the operation of the law to the extent of the opportunities still controlled by the Executive.

In the presence of this unexpected difficulty, the country will turn anxiously, yet hopefully, to Gen. Grant, as the virtual administrator of the law. He is invested "with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted" to district commanders. The President may, indeed, remove the latter, and may appoint others prepared to do his bidding. But that is all. In Gen. Grant is vested the far more important power of revising the action of the President's nominees, reversing what they may do amiss, and directing to be done whatever to his judgment may seem requisite for the safe working of reconstruction. The responsibility, the fidelity, the sagacity of Gen. Grant constitute the only guarantee vouchsafed to us for the adequate enforcement of the conditions dictated by Congress in the spirit in which they were conceived. To this quarter we look trustfully for the efficiency and the peace which are most unwisely denied by Mr. Johnson.

Mexican Sympathizers in France—Escobedo's Policy.

From the temper of the Opposition speeches in the French Legislature which we published yesterday, it is seen how greatly subordinate both the Orleanists and Republicans hold every question of national concern and national honor to the prime object of striking heavy, damaging, fatal blows at the Imperial system. It is impossible not to see in such a trenchant criticism of the foreign policy of the Government as M. Jules Favre undertook in the late debate quite as much of the adroitness of a party spokesman as that breadth of view which belongs essentially to liberal statesmanship. The general charge of needless interference in the affairs of foreign States to which M. Garnier-Pages confined himself, M. Favre illustrated with the nicety of detail that might be expected from a practiced advocate, sifting every part of his opponent's case, mercilessly exposing its weakness, and hurling measureless invective and reproach upon its supporters.

The main points of the Opposition attack were, the attitude in which France was placed by the Imperial meddling in the German quarrel, and the humiliation brought upon her by the ill-fated Mexican enterprise. There was ample scope in both cases for the Opposition to bring their strongest weapons of attack into use; and these they directed against the Emperor's Minister and his legislative following with relentless force, and with such temporary effect, at least, that the defence which M. Favre provoked was perhaps the feeblest the Imperial spokesman ever attempted. The Minister doubtless did his best; but the feeble ground he was compelled to occupy, especially on the Mexican invasion, only showed the utterly indefensible character of that adventure. M. de Girardin, in *La Liberté*, shows the plea of M. Rouher, that there was *a great thought* in the Mexican expedition, to be simply ridiculous. *Le Temps*, following in the same strain, says: "We have left Mexico without obtaining any of the guarantees we sought to obtain, after spending six hundred millions according to the Government—nine hundred millions according to M. Thiers." Again says *Le Temps*: "The Minister prefers laying the blame on Providence. We think M. Thiers was harsh in threatening the Government with impeachment. *When statesmen raise their hands to Heaven and supplicate*, they should be given what they ask—indulgence." Equally bitter are the words of *La Gazette de France*: "We expected some revelation, some disclosure which would extenuate the fearful responsibility the Government has incurred; but nothing was forthcoming. Words, protestations of patriotism, sentimental utterances; but not one serious refutation! M. Rouher's speech is the last blow dealt at this sad Mexican affair."

Damaging as these attacks upon the Imperial policy in Mexico must be, it is easy to comprehend how much more telling an appeal by the Liberals of Europe, on behalf of the Republic, would have been, if the character of the Juarez administration had not been stained by the murders at Queretaro, and by the atrocious acts and purposes of Escobedo. Had the Imperial victims—whether captured in open and legitimate war, or betrayed as they were for so much blood-money—been treated as prisoners of war, the liberal sentiment of Europe would have joined with popular opinion here in giving to the restored Republic a support which would have strengthened its efforts at consolidation, which would have given it courage to set itself in earnest and with good heart to the task of working out domestic reforms—political, financial and social—and which would have vastly contributed to win for it a place and respect among independent States. As it is, this party attack on Cæsarism in the French Legislature, although it seems at first blush to be an effective plea for the so-called Liberalist Government of Mexico, loses more than half its force when it is met, as it is, by a counterplea from the republican military headquarters; denouncing foreigners of every class and race indiscriminately; pledging the army of the Republic to institute a reign of terror; and declaring for an immediate confiscation of "all the property in the hands of foreigners"—with "*death to strangers*" as the motto of the regenerated Republic. Such a response to the advocacy which the Mexican cause has found at the hands of the Constitutionalists and Liberals in the French Legislature will prove to be a far more potent defence of the Imperial policy than any that the Minister of State could ever frame. It is a response which turns into scorn and derision the friendship, the good offices and the kindly words of sympathizers here, in France, and everywhere else in communities where savage instincts do not dominate.

Those who speak for the Emperor in the French Chambers need no better text than the Escobedo manifesto. The attempt of Juarez's agents here to deny the authenticity of that infamous appeal turns out to have been dishonest. The document in full we have already published. It is a formal dispatch to the Governor of Nuevo Leon, and is declared to be Escobedo's unalterable platform. There is little doubt, moreover, that for the time he is in a position to carry out a considerable part of his bloody programme. If he once *begins* to carry it out, he is not likely to trifle with the business. Foreigners, in spite of all the plundering of which they have been the victims, have still some property left, and an independent Liberalist like this Mexican General is not the man to wait for any other excuse for making quick dispatch of strangers generally.

MINOR TOPICS.

We trust that the Constitutional Convention, in making provision for the governance of this municipality, will not forget the elements of which New-York is made, and will adapt our administration somewhat to our variant characteristics and circumstances. It will be unwise, in many respects, to reduce our Government to the Puritan village pattern. Not only so, but it will be impracticable and absurd. We are not only Americans, but we are Germans and Irish, French and Spanish, English and Scotch, Hispano-American and Canadian. We are Protestants and Papists, Israelites and Infidels. We are Republicans, Democrats and Confederates. And all this multiplied tenfold would not indicate half the varieties of our metropolitan character. Allowance must be made for these things, and for our confusion of manners and customs, habits, necessities, ideas and antecedents. Any plan of municipal government that ignores them will be a failure in practice, how fine soever it may look in theory.

We notice that, during the Sultan's visit to London, the English papers took particular pains to prove that Abdul Aziz was a model of virtue in all those respects in which the world has heretofore supposed him to be rather eccentric. In his domestic relations and as a family man, we are told he is the most exemplary of mortals. He is the "husband of one wife," to whom he is devotedly attached and wonderfully faithful; he treats his children after the style of a model father, and his household arrangements are all conducted on the strictest principles of chastity and morality. If all that is now said about the Grand Turk be true, he is a pattern whom Englishmen might well follow after, but which few of them can hope successfully to imitate. We should, therefore, hear no more of his seraglio or his eccentricities.

If there be not bloody work in Tennessee at the forthcoming election, it will surprise those who know most about the state of affairs there. From the Mississippi to the mountains, the partisans are rallying in every town, on both sides, literally to "do battle" at the polls, and Brownlow's militia, Thomas' regulars, Conservative "regulators," and "citizens generally," are the armed parties who undertake to "preserve order," each against all the others. For example, in one city alone—Memphis—three proclamations have been issued, calling on three different bodies of men to "keep the peace" on election day. Mayor Laft is to have Gen. Thomas and his regulars and Gen. N. B. Forrest and his volunteers; Sheriff Winters, as against the Mayor, calls for 1,500 citizens; Police Superintendent Beaumont answers Winters with a threat of the "Boys in Blue." What a revolution has come to pass when the hero of Chickamauga and the hero of Fort Pillow are arrayed together to stop bloodshed.

Every mail brings more misery, more murder, in its news from Mexico. Escobedo is the *Egalité* of the new Reign of Terror, and, like the infamous Duke of Orleans, he may well beware lest his atrocities recoil on him. Become a candidate for the Presidency, he aims at riding to power on the policy of "death to foreigners." In this "sister republic," which owes its revivification to our hand alone, the General of the Army dares to declare: "I am now in favor of making clean work of the detested 'Gringos;'" and again, "My motto now is, death to all *estrangeros*." The time will come, says this mad General, when "Yankee notables will be begging for their own heads, instead of that of the Austrian." Should these empty threats mature to acts, it will be the knell of doom for Escobedo and his crew.

The brief Halifax telegram announcing the arrival of the *China*, found space to say that "among the passengers, of whom there are 132, is T. W. Knox, Esq., a well-known journalist, who has just completed a voyage around the world." Mr. Knox is a "well-known journalist;" but as circumnavigating the globe is now hardly the adventure it was in the days of Capt. Cook, the hundred and thirty and one of Mr. Knox's fellow-passengers may object to being so overshadowed and eclipsed as they are by the knight of the quill. *Nox et præterea nihil*, to adapt the old saying, is the telegraphic summary of the *China's* passengers.

The New-Orleans *Bee* revives a memorable topic of discussion in other days by making the remark that during the war "McClellan was the only Northern General really feared in the South." The *Bee* says there are perhaps between five and ten thousand men in New-Orleans who will corroborate the remark, and adds: "During McClellan's occupation of the Chickahominy business in Richmond was completely paralyzed. He was expected in the city every day, and business men were turning their Confederate money into greenbacks as rapidly as possible. McClellan started Confederate money on the road to ruin. After his removal the Southern people breathed freer, and business went on as usual. They may have had even more reason to fear the other Generals; but it is certain they did not." The Democratic organs have not yet informed us whether they are going to nominate Gen. McClellan for the Presidency next year, in opposition to the candidate who will then be elected.

It is a historic fatality with the English sovereigns of the House of Hanover to get either snubbed or lampooned by their affectionate subjects. One royal George was perpetually rebuked for his beer-drinking and gluttony, another for his German accent, bearing and spirit, a third for his mulish obstinacy, a fourth for his foppery. We all know the popular story of King George and the dumpling on the one hand, and on the other the essays of Thackeray and epigrams of Landor. Queen Victoria is only sharing just now the lot which all her ancestry endured before her. The society scandals about "John Brown of Scotland," and the *Times* editorials on the impolicy of too much conjugal affection, are something quite in the line of English treatment of the august Majesty that wears the British crown. As if to show that it is a family fatality that attends the Guelphs, the heir-apparent is already subjected to the same kind of criticism. "Flaneur," of the London *Star*, lately complained that when the Prince walks into the smoking-room of a club, instead of everybody rising and doffing hats in his honor, they only nod and carelessly say, "How are you, Wales?" Let the Prince take comfort in reflecting that the "first gentleman in Europe" was sometimes treated worse, and let him read the story of Brummel and the "fat friend" for his consolation.

Emerson, in his latest address, says that "it is the new arts which have done justice to forgotten prophecies," and that it is "one of our triumphs to have reinstated Dante and Wickliffe and Roger Bacon," the last of whom, six centuries ago, announced that "machines could be constructed which should fly into the air like birds." Aerial vehicles, for these are Roger Bacon's "machines," are now subjects of great study, both in Europe and America. Ballooning, both theoretical and practical, is just now at a premium. In London, aerostatics is one of the gravest as well as one of the most interesting topics of discussion before the leading scientific societies, and companies have actually been formed, with both brains and capital as a basis, to discover and put into operation some feasible method for using the air as a medium for ordinary locomotion, just as the earth and the sea are used. In France many pleasure excursions have already been made this year above the clouds, in which some scientific men, having taken to ballooning, give us valuable information on that art. Here, in America, we described, the other day, a new bird-shaped machine, with "wings" or floats, and "tail" or rudder, to be buoyed up by hydrogen gas, and steered and propelled by steam! When we come to trying a steam machine in the air, weighing 1,200 pounds, and requiring 14,000 cubic feet of gas to sustain it, an apparatus of furnace, boilers, engine-room, engine, turn-screws, shafts, with water-tanks, wood-tanks, &c., and having a regular angular action of rudder and propellers, it really seems that old Roger Bacon's prophecy is on the verge of fulfillment, and possibly we in America will have the honor of first bringing it to fruition. The day has already gone when the uses of ballooning were confined to Fourth of July shows and "balloon-weddings;" and practical aerial navigation is only the question of a few years.

For a time after the close of our war, *Blackwood*, in common with other English Tory organs, was shamed into decency in its utterances upon American affairs. The laughable clumsiness of Charles Lever offering to recant "Cornelius O'Dowd's" venomous abuse is still remembered, as is *Punch's* eager haste to eat its own dirty words and cartoons. Of course the London *Times'* columns became their own pillory. But *Blackwood* seems disposed to resume its cynical tone, of which some snarls are audible in the article of its last issue upon American finance. "Cornelius" sketches a caricature of the subject, borrowing the high lights from the wickedness of officials and contractors, and relieving them by gloomy forebodings of a repudiation party and policy. He absurdly talks of the "unexpected" close of the war, and emits a plaintive whine over the cotton loan, which some fossil Englishmen were foolish enough to accept, and are verdant enough to hope to receive payment for. As to repudiation, the forwardness of the English to charge other nations with the purpose of cheating, reminds one of the promptness among a certain class of litigants which the rogue always shows in accusing his opponent of perjury. Yet our contempt for its motive need not prevent our profiting by an enemy's warning. Such a result as repudiation of our national debt is impossible—we intend to pay it, which is more than England expects to do with hers. But the best way to make such a result inconceivable by foreigners is to hasten reunion, and bring the resources and energy of the South once more into the taxpaying common stock of the country. It rests with the Southerners themselves to do this, by accepting the terms offered, and the friendly feeling of the great majority of the North which maintains those terms, as the best escape from the troubles brooding over the land.

We spoke the other day of the highly picturesque and peculiarly French episode that occurred at the Liberal banquet in Paris, where M. Berryer threw himself into the arms of M. Jules Favre and they "embraced each other closely." Further accounts of the scene give a climax to it which was not contained in the account of *La Liberté*. While Jules Favre held Berryer in his embrace in the presence of the spectators, he kissed him with "effusion," a demonstration which was greeted with thunders of applause.

Victor Hugo, the most brilliantly illogical of living French writers, who leaps syllogisms at a bound, as a hunter takes a five-barred gate, publishes his opinion that "a medal to Lincoln calls for a medal to John Brown." Why so? Surely not because Lincoln sympathized with John Brown's raid, since he condemned it.

The New Professorship at the Troy Polytechnic.—Mr. George W. Maynard, late of Central City, Colorado, has received the appointment of Professor of Mining and Metallurgy in the Troy Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. This is a new chair lately endowed in that enterprising technical school, and its choice of an incumbent is a wise one, as Mr. M. is a young man of energy and of large acquirements.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
Washington, Tuesday, July 30.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Nothing new has been developed to-day regarding the anticipated removal of Gen. Sheridan, but it known that the President will not issue the requisite order in the case until after due personal consultation with the officer to be detailed in his place.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

It is understood that the recently appointed Indian Commissioners will consider a proposition which has been submitted to them, of forming a new reservation, to which the Indian tribes south of the Platte will be removed. It will embrace that portion of Northwestern Texas lying north of a line drawn due southwest from the initial monument on the Red River, at the southwestern corner of the Indian Territory, to the junction of the Southern Pacific Railroad line with the eastern boundary of the Territory of New-Mexico, about twenty miles north of the southwestern corner of that Territory. This change in our territorial map will make a boot-shaped territory of the Southern Indian reservations and increase them to twice their present size. The Commission will also arrange for another reservation north of the Platte, probably in the northern half of Dakotah Territory, embracing land through which the tributaries of the Missouri River run, and which abounds plentifully with fish and game. They expect to be able to meet the Kiowas tribes first, and will make arrangements with them to negotiate with other tribes, who are not as friendly with the whites.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT STONE.

Although the stone from the tomb of Servius Tullius, designed for a Lincoln monument, and for which inquiry was ordered by the House, has been found, Gen. Michler has not yet complied with the requirements of the resolution, that it should be placed in the chamber of the old House of Representatives, and it still remains in a coal bunker under the White House, surrounded by trash and the debris of the furnaces and kitchens.

To the Associated Press.
Washington, Tuesday, July 30.

THE NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

It is expected the Commissioners appointed under the late Act of Congress to treat with hostile Indians, will assemble at St. Louis on the 6th of August for organization and the arrangement of a programme. Those who are now in the Atlantic States will start for the point of rendezvous at once.

Gen. Sherman is now at Madison, Wisconsin. Gen. Terry at St. Paul, and Gen. Harney is already at St. Louis. No difficulty is apprehended in respect to the territory proposed to be appropriated as a permanent home for the Indians.

That portion of it comprising the northwestern section of Texas is cut off from the residue of the State by what is called the Stake Plains, a sandy waste, and the consent of the State, if that, indeed, in these times should be deemed necessary, can be procured at a comparative trifle. It is estimated that the whole expense of the proposed plan of ending forever our Indian difficulties, will not exceed the cost of carrying on the present quasi war for a single year.

MEXICAN AND CANADIAN FILLIBUSTERS.

The following circular to District-Attorneys and Marshals of the United States was issued to-day:

Attorney-General's Office, July 30, 1867.

By direction of the President of the United States, you are hereby instructed to observe with vigilance all persons whom you may have reasonable cause to suspect of combining unlawfully for expeditions into the territory of any foreign nation, and to promptly interpose the authority of the United States whenever you have probable cause for believing that any person has violated the neutrality laws of the United States.

(Signed) JOHN M. BINCKLY,
Acting Attorney-General.

ARRIVALS ON EMIGRANTS.

There has been compiled at the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department an abstract of the reports of the examination of vessels having on board passengers other than cabin passengers, which have arrived at the port of New-York during the month of June, 1867, from which it appears that the total number of vessels examined was eighty-six, of which forty-two were steamships and the remainder sailing vessels. The average length of the steamship voyages was thirteen and two-thirds days, and of the sailing vessels thirty-nine days. The total number of passengers brought was 39,078, of which 22,822 were males; 6,566 were under 8 years of age. The total number of deaths was 117 males and 59 females. Of the entire number 84 were under 8 years of age, The abstract states the mortality of the adults was not unusual, but that of the children calls for investigation, being nearly 1¼ per cent. of the whole number brought over. A number of the vessels brought more steerage passengers than the law permits, and in several instances they were reported for prosecution. A report concerning the Hamburg ship *John Bartram*, shows that 19 deaths occurred, of which 6 were children, and that they were caused by bad water and food, and want of care and attention. The following is an account of the marine tonnage entered and cleared from the port of New-Orleans during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867: Entered—United States vessels, 222; tonnage, 108,678, crews, 3,326. Foreign vessels, 424; tonnage, 149,450; crews, 5,956. Coasting vessels, 1,148; tonnage, 769,533; crews, 27,323.

Cleared—United States vessels, 307; tonnage, 203,884; crews, 5,541. Foreign vessels, 452; tonnage, 169,083; crews, 6,183. Coasting vessels, 1,400; tonnage, 889,830; crews, 35,322. The aggregate number of vessels was 3,953; tonnage, 2,295,461; crews, 83,650.

NEW ENVELOPES.

The introduction of the self-sealing, or black-lined stamped envelopes, by the Post-office Department, is proving a success. The improvement which they have effected, as far as introduced, in the legibility of postal inscriptions, is decided and remarkable. There is no instance of the obliteration of the direction of letters by the postmark where correspondents have availed themselves of the guide offered by this envelope, for it has secured the location of the superscription on the lower part of it, and left the upper part blank for the impression of the post-office printing stamps. The separation of the direction and postmark, and the consequent preservation of their legibility, which the British and American Post-offices have so long labored to effect by orders and instructions, seems likely to be secured by this new and beautiful invention.

LAGER-BEER BREWERY SEIZED.

The revenue officers of this district have seized a lager-beer brewery and detected extensive underground bottling operations of the proprietor. The latter's loss, by his illegal transactions, will be at least $10,000.

SANFORD CONOVER.

Sanford Conover, who was convicted of perjury before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, when they were investigating the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis in the assassination conspiracy, has been taken to the Albany Penitentiary, to which he was sentenced for ten years.

RETURN OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant returned to Washington to-day.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Major-Gens. S. P. Heintzelman and George Sykes have been detailed as members of a Board convened in New-York, in August last, for the examination of applicants for admission in the infantry branch of the service. Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. H. Neill has been assigned to duty as recorder of the above-mentioned Board. Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. Cody has been assigned to duty as a member of the Board for examining candidates for admission to the infantry branch of the service, convened in Louisville in August last. Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. O. English, Fifth Infantry, has been ordered to his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Assistant Surgeon William M. Nickerson is detached from the Naval Rendezvous at Boston and ordered to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal. Passed Assistant Surgeon George M. Wood is detached from Mare Island and ordered to the *Pensacola*. Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell is detached from special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint is detached from the *Pensacola* and ordered to return to New-York.

Destructive Fire at Cairo, Illinois.

Cairo, Ill., Tuesday, July 30.

A fire here yesterday burned nine buildings on the Ohio levee. Loss, $120,000. The principal losers are C. O. Woodward, $57,000, insured $37,000; J. E. Reardon, $10,000, fully insured; L. L. Leach, $15,000, insured $4,000; J. W. Stanbold, $12,000, no insurance; Thomas Faron, $15,000, no insurance.

TENNESSEE.

The Political Campaign and its Excitements—The Questions in Issue in Tennessee—The Prosperity of the People—Troubles and Dangers Greatly Exaggerated on Both Sides.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Knoxville, Saturday, July 27, 1867.

The political excitement has developed itself in its every phase, and the bitterness of the war seems to be revived.

The peculiar questions which are at issue in this canvass make the feeling between the contestants a very bitter one. On the one hand is the great class of the whites who are disfranchised by the two laws of the Legislature, struggling for a restoration of their rights. On the other hand are all the Union men through whose exertions the disfranchising laws were passed. Second, the blacks enfranchised by the dominant party for the purpose of protecting and upholding the present administration. The first class have but a moral power. They were, in former years, the wealthy and influential class in the State. Those who to-day stand over them as their political masters were in those years the non-slaveholding class, and many of them their chattels—men whose blood and bones they sold, as were sold the cattle of the fields. While they have but a moral power in themselves, they exert that power in the political world through those of their number who are fortunate enough to hold certificates of registration, and through a large class who have been driven to act with them by the extreme measures of the present Administration. The struggle is then one between the disfranchised class and their friends and those who are now in the ascendancy in the State. This is the main issue. There are other very material questions not properly in the canvass, but which are to be decided by the result of the elections.

The question of reënfranching the late rebel element in the State is surrounded with difficulties which are best illustrated by the state of affairs in Kentucky. The excesses of the present Administration would provoke like excesses on the part of the restored party. This spirit is manifested painfully by the spirit of the Press and the public in these parts of Tennessee now in the hands of that party. It is true that there have been many things done on the one side not just and right, and it is just as certain that as many more wrong things would be done by the other side if they had the opportunity. They have been restrained fully long enough, and the pent-up fires within are manifesting themselves in many ways. These tumults and strifes must be fought out some time. The governing party in this land has decreed that the theory of the State Governments in the South shall be changed. Whether that fiat be right and just, is one question, and whether it must be obeyed is another. It is one thing to administer governments upon a state of facts that should exist, and another to administer it upon a state of facts that actually do exist. But if these State Governments of the South must comply with the requirements of Congress, the sooner that be done the better for all concerned. The great struggle in Tennessee has been partly fought. For the last two years we have had a desperate battle. It has shaken the very foundations of our society. It has arrayed friend against friend and brother against brother. It has been fought in the social circle, in the Church, in the Courts, and in the political arena. The result has been that the great backbone of prejudice has been broken and Tennessee has led in the march toward free suffrage. I do not know whether the whites who have opposed this movement are reconciled, but this I do know, and it is apparent to every thinking man, and that is that the blacks are safe in Tennessee from further trouble. Imprudent and designing whites may rush them into trouble and may provoke temporary collisions between the two races, but the truth is that the ballot has been their protector through this most exciting campaign, and it will be in the future. It is a safer and surer protection than the bayonet. Some miserable trifling white demagogues have succeeded in provoking trouble in some parts of the State, but such troubles have arisen from the imprudence of their white friends rather than from any hostility to the blacks. If white demagogues will let the blacks alone they will have no trouble. We advise the blacks to think for themselves and act for themselves, to vote so as to protect their own rights and interests, but in so doing not to array themselves in hostility to the whites. Their best interests are identified with the interests of the country, and its prosperity is their prosperity.

This first great struggle upon the question of negro suffrage has ended in Tennessee, and it should never be revived again. The black man should be protected in his right of suffrage. It is the only method to insure peace and quiet to the country. The question then left to be fought over is the question of reënfranchising those who are now disfranchised. This is a question of the most serious importance to the people of the State, and it is one which provokes the deepest feeling and bitterness. In the other Southern States the great mass of the whites who went into rebellion are admitted to vote. This question is, should Tennessee be an exception? The question should not be decided by the result it will produce. It should not be a question whether or not their enfranchisement will put them in power, because if by right they are entitled to it, they should have it, unless their enfranchisement would bring upon the State greater evils than those under which it now labors. This is the question for determination. It seems to be a choice between two evils. Shall the battle be fought out through the means and agencies now employed, or shall the State be put back where it was in 1863, and the whole struggle be fought over again? The same great results must be attained. This people must conform their laws and their prejudices to the will and the laws of the governing class in the land. That issue has been determined in too many struggles to be misapprehended. The bitter strife must end, and it had better end at once. The present party in power must be restrained. Their Administration must conform to the spirit of the great party that is the power in the land. It is better that they should be restrained and tempered than that they should be overthrown and the excesses of the other party be visited upon the people.

While the troubles of the campaign have been many, they have been greatly exaggerated. The Etheridge party have sought to throw odium about the acts of Gov. Brownlow, particularly the acts relating to the State troops. They have done this through gross misrepresentations. They have done nothing half so aggravated as the partisans on either side have done. Col. Hough, of Gen. Thomas' staff, was here in Knoxville and called on the prominent men of the Etheridge party, to hear their complaints. They made no such aggravated charges as their papers now make. The charges they brought against the Guards might have been as well preferred against the whole party. They have disturbed meetings—so have citizens on both sides. They have done many unlawful acts. So have partisans on both sides. While the Etheridge press were citing outrages of the guards and of the Radicals to create a prejudice against Brownlow's administration and party, the Radicals have exaggerated the temper and spirit of their opponents, in order to justify the arming of the militia and the excesses of their partisans.

From the representations of both parties the people of the North have a very wrong, exaggerated notion of the state of affairs in Tennessee. The truth is, amid the great excitement of the campaign the country is recuperating and the people prospering. In East Tennessee, personal rights and property are protected, and there is no danger. Exciting meetings provoke trouble, but aside from them, I know of no place in the South where there is greater safety to person or property than in East Tennessee.

The election, which comes off next Thursday, will end our troubles. There is but little difference of opinion as to the result. Gov. Brownlow will be reëlected. He has it within his power to restore the country to quiet and prosperity greater than it ever shared before.

Mr. Maynard will be reëlected to Congress in this district by a large majority. Judge Butler, Radical, will be elected in the First District, now represented by Col. U. G. Taylor. Col. Stokes will have a close contest, as will Mr. Arnold—both Radicals.

Knoxville is rapidly improving; a great many buildings are in process of completion. The railroads and pikes now building are being pushed, and the whole people recuperating rapidly. The crops have been abundant, and all that is needed to make this a happy and prosperous people is political quiet.

Mr. Ruble, the Southern agent of Russell & Co.'s, Massillon, Ohio, Agricultural Works, informs me that he has sold twenty-five of their celebrated threshers and seperators, and fifty of their reapers and mowers, in East Tennessee, etc. They will do great good, and inaugurate a new system of agricultural labor.

OMEGA.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Summing Up for the Prosecution—Conclusion of the District-Attorney's Argument.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30.

In the Surratt trial, to-day, District-Attorney CARRINGTON finished his argument for the prosecution, and Judge PIERREPONT followed by presenting the legal points of his argument. Mr. MERRICK will open for the defence to-morrow, and will be followed by the senior BRADLEY. It is probable that Judge PIERREPONT's closing argument for the prosecution will not be commenced until Monday.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Carrington resumed his remarks and said he hoped the jury would bear with him until he had concluded his remarks. Yesterday afternoon he was considering the assaults upon the witnesses for the prosecution, and he was defending their characters. The witness upon whose testimony he was commenting was Sergeant Dye. Who was Sergeant Dye? He was a soldier who has risen from the ranks to a non-commissioned officer. Credit was due to any one who attains rank and position—but the private soldier who by merit fights his way up to be a first Sergeant come before a jury with the presumption in his favor that his honor will compel him to tell the truth. No witness was produced to question the character of Dye, and he stands before you an unimpeached and unimpeachable witness. Who denies that Dye is a man of nerve and of courage, or who denies that he is a truthful man? I show you a courageous man and you see a truthful one. Liar and coward are synonymous terms. Valor and veracity are also synonymous terms. It is true imputations were thrown out by counsel against the character of this witness, but the jury must remember that they must consider duly the evidence and not the statements of counsel. What right had the counsel to utter this libel against a brave and honorable man? Dye had said he had seen the pale face of the prisoner in his dreams, and this was sneered at by counsel. But is it not a fact that circumstances that impress themselves upon the mind in waking hours are called up again in dreams. Dye well illustrated his meaning when he said he had often dreamed of the woman who became his wife. No man ever lived who did not dream of the woman he loved; and no lover of his country failed to dream of that country when it was in danger. Was it strange then that a man who had attested his devotion to his country upon the field of battle should be impressed with such a scene as that which Dye witnessed on the night of the assassination. The very fact that Dye dreamed of this scene shows that his heart and mind were in the matter—that he remembered it, and that he was telling the whole truth in relation to it. Is it necessary to renew Dye's testimony? He says that on the night of April 14 he was in front of the theatre and his attention was attracted by some one looking into the President's carriage, and he hears some one cry "ten minutes past ten." It was well calculated to attract attention. The gas-light was blazing; he saw the man, and heard him cry the time. Just then the person's features are perfectly recognized, and they were indelibly impressed upon his mind, and in a determined voice he says, pointing to the prisoner, "That is the man." Dye then goes to his camp, and on his way he meets a policeman, and has a conversation with a lady, and informs his commanding officer. There is not a man in the jury box who will believe that Sergeant Dye perjured himself. Has he been contradicted? To do this, first, the defence introduced Mrs. Lambert. He (Mr. C.) would not say a word against that lady, but if the evidence is recollected it will be shown that Mrs. Lambert does not give the proper time; besides, the defence cannot reconcile Mrs. Lambert's testimony with that of the smoking Dutchman. How can the testimony be reconciled? The Dutchman says no conversation occurred. Mrs. Lambert says a conversation did occur. The one cuts the throat of the other witness. It does not in the least contradict Sergeant Dye. But it will be shown that he is corroborated. There are then eight witnesses who swear positively that they saw Surratt, and a number of others swear that Surratt was here, to the best of their belief and knowledge. The witness, Grill, says he believes he saw the prisoner. John Lee says he believes he saw him. He did not swear positively, but all the thunder of the artillery of the defence was hurled against his devoted head. Who is John Lee? You have heard the testimony of those who knew him in Philadelphia and Washington. He came here from Philadelphia; became a detective and then a Justice of the Peace—a most responsible position, and one in which he could not fail to make enemies if he did his duty faithfully; because no worthy public officer ever did his duty without making enemies. Will the jury suppose that any human being who recognized the existence of a God, would come all the way from Philadelphia and falsely swear away the life of an individual who never did him any harm? What motive would Lee have to swear this man's life away? Will an honest jury stamp him with the crime of perjury? If he deserves it, say it like men! But beware how you do an act of injustice! The next witness is Mr. Ramsdell. He does not testify positively, but it is a fact that no one has said aught against him. Next is Mr. Heaton a young officer in a department of the Government. He is put upon the stand, and Mr. Bradley does not even see proper to cross-examine him, although he does not swear positively. The next and last witness is Mr. Coleman, who thinks he saw the prisoner, and this completes the list. Eight witnesses swear positively to seeing Surratt, and five others think they did. Each saw him at a different time and at a different place. Have all these witnesses lied? It is possible, but not probable. Are all these witnesses mistaken? It, too, is possible, but not probable. The men who saw him were honest men, but some of them were detectives, whose business it was to watch these men. Reed happened to see him. Lee was a detective, and saw him. Vanderpool, a young man, goes to a music saloon and sees him drinking there. Now, having proved, first, the existence of the conspiracy; second, the object of the conspiracy, which was to murder, and which was the original plan persisted in—it was murder at first, murder in the interim, and murder to the last. It was argued out of abundant caution that even if it were not to murder, if it resulted in murder the prisoner was guilty. John Surratt had a family and a home in the capital of the nation. He was timid—needed assistance. Booth had nerve—desperado as he was. Surratt furnished a rendezvous, and Booth appeared there to indocrinate his ideas. Surratt furnished arms, and Booth used them. Surratt furnished whisky, and Harold drank it. Surratt furnished a rope, Booth did not need it. One of the Surratts furnished a field glass, and Booth used it in his flight. Booth died by the hand of justice—not regularly, by an interposition of Providence. As he lay weltering in his blood a weapon is taken from him, which was furnished him by Surratt. The man who commits a crime and goes to hell deserves his fate; but how much more the man who urges on to crime. Booth has been called the Satan, and Surratt the Beelzebub of this infernal conspiracy. He (Mr. Carrington) would beg the prisoner's pardon, for perhaps Surratt was the Satan and Booth the Beelzebub. The difference between the two is that one died game and the other was hunted down and pursued. Booth died game like a true fanatic. Booth's last prayer was the mention of his mother's name. Surratt deserted his mother in her hour of peril and danger. Surratt's sin was avarice, for he was a spy, which Booth never was. Booth died, saying, "he died for his country, and that he had done what he believed to be right." Surratt fled and boasted of his bloody exploits, and threatened "to serve Andrew Johnson as Abraham Lincoln had been served." If, then, the prisoner has been shown to be one of the chief conspirators, should not this jury wipe this blot from the country? But has not the prisoner confessed his guilt? He has done so both expressly and by implication, and out of his own mouth he is condemned. Confession in some sort or another is almost the inevitable consequence of sin and guilt. The good man who has offended the laws of Deity upon his knees confesses in secret silent prayer. The bad man who has committed some great crime at some unguarded moment confesses little by little. It comes out and all the facts are brought to light, and the criminal by his own declaration and conduct stands confessed before the world. First, then, has not the prisoner at the bar confessed his guilt? The first witness on that point is young Tippet, who overhears Mrs. Surratt say she would give $1,000 to have Lincoln killed. On another occasion he hears the prisoner say immediately after a great victory that the leaders of the Northern army ought to be in hell. At such a time to give expression to such a wicked sentiment shows a heart regardless of social duty, and bent on mischief. Was this uttered against the President? Perhaps not. It might have been uttered against Gen. Grant; but it nevertheless shows the same malice, and gives color to the bloody murder that was eventually perpetrated. Will the jury believe the witness Tippet? He proved a character of which any man might be proud. All his neighbors rush to defend his character. Does the jury remember the testimony of old man Rocket, who testified to Tippet's character? He is seventy-six years of age, and with emotions of pride and pleasure he saw Tippet leave his father's roof in his jacket of blue to fight in his country's cause. Did not this man testify that there was no better boy than Tippet in all the country round? He was brought here to prove a character, and he did prove it. Remember then what Tippet swore to—that Surratt would give $1,000 to see the leader of the Union army murdered. The next witness on that point was Edward Smoot, a gentleman from the State of Maryland, and no very willing witness, for he had seen Mr. Merrick, who told him that he was after him with a sharp stick. But he took the stand, and told the truth. He was testifying against his old friend and neighbor; Smoot testified that Surratt told him, if the Yankees knew what he was doing, they would stretch his neck. Yes, if they had known what he was doing, they would have stretched his neck; and if so by his own confession of having done what he did do. If Yankees do not, will not citizens of Washington mete out to him the punishment which he acknowledges he deserves? God grant that the day may never come when such a crime as this, self-confessed, shall go unrebuked in an American court. Who are the next witnesses? Dr. McMillan, a French Canadian by birth, but with Scotch blood coursing through his veins, and an honorable man withal. Who discredits Dr. McMillan? They bring one Nagle to discredit him, and he (Mr. Carrington) would pay his respects to Mr. Nagle, although Mr. Bradley, Jr., seemed to intimate that it would be dangerous to do so. He wanted no personal difficulty, but would do his duty, although Mr. Bradley seemed to make it a personal matter.

Mr. Bradley, Jr., said he had never said so.

Mr. Carrington said he had so understood it in some remarks made by Mr. Bradley, Jr.

Mr. Bradley, Jr., to Mr. Carrington—You are only creating a bubble to blow yourself upon.

Mr. Carrington, resuming, said he was glad Mr. Bradley disclaimed making it a personal matter. Mr. Nagle was a lawyer, and it was admitted that he had been employed and that he had been feed in the case. He (Mr. C.) had no objection to that, but he did object to a lawyer receiving a fee in a case, and then being placed on the witness' stand to blast a man's character, and all such testimony should be received with many grains of allowance. But enough of this. Dr. McMillan has proven an excellent character, and he says he gave his testimony from a sense of duty, and will any jury discard a man's testimony because he desires to expose a terrible crime and a gross villainy? He (Mr. C.) believed Dr. McMillan told the truth, and he would credit all his testimony, and believed that the jury would do the same.

Dr. McMillan's testimony was here read.

Mr. Carrington, resuming, said: The jury would perceive that there were several confessions in this testimony. In one Surratt distinctly confesses that he had done a deed that deserved capital punishment. What clearer admission could there be of his guilt, and of the commission of some act from the consequences of which he was then fleeing; what clearer confession could an American jury desire? Does he not again confess his guilt when he says he received a letter from Booth announcing a change in their plan? By responding to that letter he confesses that the original plan was his, and according to the testimony the original plan was murder. Upon this point of confession St. Marie also testifies, and if these witnesses are believed there is an end of this case, for these confessions all prove his presence, his coöperation, his flight, his own conviction, that he had done an act worthy of death, and an honest American jury must so decide. But this is not all. There is such a thing as an implied confession, and upon this point he (Mr. C.) would read an extract from that great man and jurist, Daniel Webster.

Mr. Carrington picked up a book and was about to read.

Mr. Merrick—What authority do you quote from?

Mr. Carrington—It is only a school-book—*Sargent's Standard Speaker*. Probably every boy here has read and declaimed the piece I quote from.

Mr. Merrick said he only desired to know the reference.

Mr. Carrington said it was Webster's famous speech in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Knapp.

Mr. Bradley—The case reported in ninth Pickering?

Mr. Carrington said yes, and probably the speech was reported there.

Mr. Carrington then read the speech, and afterward paraphrased it to apply to the pending case. Surratt fled, for in flight was his only security, and to disguise himself he stained his hair and wore glasses. Upon the vessel he trembles, because conscience is pursuing him. Dr. McMillan notices his tremor, and asks him about it, and he says he fears an American detective is aboard, and acknowledges he has cause for fear. A few days ago the American people congratulated the Emperor of Russia for his escape from a violent death, and yet he (Mr. Carrington) had been for three days endeavoring to convince an American jury that they should avenge the death of Abraham Lincoln, whose blood cries aloud for vengeance. With such confessions staring them in the face, it was an insult to the intelligence of the jury, almost, to pursue this matter further. Mr. Carrington then read as a part of his speech the 13th chapter of Romans, to show that the Bible itself commanded that the officer of the law should avenge the blood of innocence. The Bible condemned lawlessness, and it was a spirit of lawlessness that led to this infamous murder. Mr. Carrington also read, as a part of his speech, an extract from a sermon delivered by a clergyman of this city, upon the subject of capital punishment, as an evidence that the law of God, as interpreted by his ordained servants, commanded public vengeance upon the murderer; that the officers of the law are recognized as God's avengers upon earth; and that they would be derelict of duty if they did not execute proper vengeance. The sermon also condemns what it calls the mawkish sensibility of certain modern philanthropists, who are opposed to the proper punishment of murderers. Mr. Carrington then resumed his own argument and said: This Government having been ordained of God, the juror's are God's ministers to execute vengeance, and if they refuse to fairly execute the law, they assume to be more merciful than God himself. But is there any doubt of the guilt of the prisoner? The jurors, he knew, feel this high and solemn duty. Do they not know that this conspiracy existed, and that in pursuance of that conspiracy this murder was committed, and that the prisoner was a member of that conspiracy? It was a cruel, cruel blow that struck down that kindly head. The question is, do all the material facts and circumstances point to the prisoner's guilt, and if so, then it is proven beyond a reasonable doubt. But in order that there may be no misunderstanding upon this point, he would read from 1st Greenleaf to show the distinction between evidence and proof. He also referred to the charge of Chief-Justice Shaw upon the trial of Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman. It will be observed from this, said Mr. Carrington, that a reasonable doubt does not mean a speculative doubt. All that the law requires is a moral certainty, for the transactions of life are not capable of mathematical demonstration. If there is faith in human testimony, Surratt's guilt has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and upon that subject he would ask an instruction of the Court, for a jury is apt to be carried away by this doctrine of a reasonable doubt. Such a doubt must exist as is recognized by the laws of the land. Do not all the circumstances here point with fearful and unerring certainty to the prisoner at the bar? The evidence in this case is enough to hang a whole regiment of Zouaves. Looking through this evidence, there is no defence from plainly seeing this man's guilt.

Mr. Carrington said he would now briefly review the testimony for the defence, and would then submit a few general remarks to the jury, after which he would leave the case with the jury, so far as he was concerned. He would then call the attention of the Court to the death of a member of the bar. He suggested, however, that a recess be now taken.

Mr. Pierrepont said he would not occupy much time in discussing the legal points, as that ground had been fully passed over by Mr. Carrington.

The Court then, at 12:45, took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling Mr. Carrington said he would now proceed quickly to close his remarks. As he understood the agument of one of the gentlemen for the defence, there were five propositions they proposed to submit. A movement was here made by one or two of the jurors, which Mr. Carrington observing, he said that they need not be alarmed as he did not propose to discuss them *seriatim*. He thought he had already met them. He then reviewed some of the points made by the defence, and said he would now refer particularly to the route traveled by Surratt. If the jury would cast their eyes over the map they would find that the direct route between Washington and Montreal was by New-York, Albany and Burlington, and he thought that the idea that Surratt could have gone to Canandaigua was utterly unreasonable. If he had gone to Canandaigua he would have taken the lakes to Toronto and not a circuitous route to Montreal. It is probable, therefore, that he took the most direct route. If he was in Canandaigua on the 15th, he could not have been in Burlington on the 17th of April. But all the witnesses show that he took the direct route to Montreal, and was there secreted by Father Boucher. Another point is whether Surratt was in Elmira on April 14. Even if he were, as he (Mr. Carrington) interpreted the law, it was immaterial, the facts being proven, and as a question of fact he was not in Elmira on April 14. This is a mixed question of law and fact, and must be decided by both Court and jury. An *alibi* is affirmative proof, and, relying on an *alibi*, the defence must prove it. He has been traced to Washington and Montreal, and this affirmative defence of an *alibi* must be proven by a preponderance of proof. In support of this proposition Mr. Carrington read from Chief-Justice Shaw's decision in the trial of Webster for the murder of Parkman. In that important trial, said Mr. Carrington, the doctrine was enunciated that an *alibi* must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt and by a preponderance of evidence. That, too, has been the doctrine enunciated in this Court in the cases of the United States *vs.* Foley and the United States *vs.* Mary Harris. In the former case the doctrine was enunciated by Judge Merrick, a brother of one of the counsel for the defence, who even decided that where insanity was set up it must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

Mr. Merrick said the decision was wrong, whether his brother decided it or not.

Mr. Carrington said it was the decision, and this Court would stand by its own decision, and invoked a decision from the Court that the burden of proof was upon the prisoner. Five witnesses were brought here to prove Surratt's presence in Elmira on April 14, and thirteen witnesses swear to his presence here. This gives a preponderance to the evidence of the prisoner's presence here, and the jury cannot escape the conclusion, in considering the evidence, that he was here. Cass says he saw Surratt in Elmira; Reed says he saw Surratt here. Both are honest men, and it is for the jury to say who is mistaken. They would put Carroll, the witness for the defence, against the witness for the prosecution, and the jury must decide who was mistaken. Cass never knew Surratt before; Reed knew him from boyhood, and knew his father before him. Carroll saw Surratt when he was disguised, while Wood knew Booth, saw Surratt with him, and rubbed and greased his head. Who had the best opportunity for knowing? It is for the jury to decide, and if the law is correct that the jury must decide by the preponderance of proof, then they must decide with the majority of the evidence. As to Dr. Bissell, he would place him in opposition to lawyer Vanderpool. There was a Roland for an Oliver, and it was for the jury to decide who told the truth. There now are three against three, and the prosecution has yet ten behind to show Surratt's presence here on April 14, thus giving the preponderance of proof to the prosecution, and showing that an *alibi* had not been proved as the law required.

Mr. Carrington said he had now touched upon the evidence for the defence, and he would be brief in what few observations he would yet make. He then referred to the fact that in connection with this trial an imputation had been thrown out against the loyalty of this city and district, and proceeded to defend it from the charge. He alluded to the fact that Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated under the protection of the District of Columbia soldiers, and that they were the first to invade Virginia, and contended that the citizens of Washington had ever been loyal. Mr. Carrington then pronounced a panegyric upon the greatness and power of this country, and asked what this country would be worth if its rulers were subjected to assassination with impunity? What is the Union worth, if your sons fight for its preservation and you fail in the execution of its laws, to restrain and punish its enemies? He charged the jury to maintain the integrity of the law, and wipe away this damning stain from the escutcheon of the country. We must be cruel to be just, for justice to the guilty is mercy to the innocent. It was their duty to assign to the prisoner at the bar punishment he so righteously deserves. He is a murderer and deserves a murderer's doom.

Mr. Carrington here concluded his remarks, and Mr. Pierrepont said he would call the attention of the Court to some additional legal points upon the question of *alibi*; and to show that the burthen of proof was on the defence he cited from Wells on Circumstantial Evidence, as found in the Law Library page 51, side paging 115. He also cited from page 53, side paging 130; also from page 71, side paging 168. He also cited upon this subject from Allison's Practice in the Criminal Courts of Scotland, pages 624, 626 and 627. Mr. Pierrepont said other legal points had been so fully considered that he would not now waste the time of the Court, but would simply state the points without reading. In this, as in all other long cases, there was at last but a limited number of points. Mr. Pierrepont then read the points upon which he claimed this whole case at last rested. The real question in this case is whether the prisoner was engaged in aiding and abetting the conspiracy which resulted in the killing of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. If he was so engaged he is guilty under this indictment, if he was not engaged in the conspiracy which led to the killing, then he is not guilty. The conspiracy being established, it is a well settled law; first, that each confederate in the conspiracy is liable for the acts of every co-conspirator, and the declarations of each may be given in evidence against every other; and, though the conspiracy may have been formed years before the prisoner ever heard of it, yet, having subsequently joined in the conspiracy, he is in all respects guilty as an original conspirator.

Second—That when several persons are finally confederated in a conspiracy, they are like one body; and the act of each hand, the utterance of each tongue, and the conception and purpose of each heart, touching the common plan, is the act of each and all. And every one of the several persons forming the confederate body is responsible for the acts, sayings, and doings, of each and of all the others.

Third—That a conspiracy to kidnap, abduct, or murder, the President of the United States in time of rebellion, or other great national peril, is a crime of such heniousness as to admit of no accessories but such as to render all the conspirators, their supporters, aiders, and abettors, principals in the crime. That such is the common law of England, and is the law of this country.

Fourth—That such conspiracy, either to abduct or to kill the President, and thus to overthrow the Government and promote anarchy in the nation, is a crime of such a nature as to render every supporter of the conspiracy a principal in the crime and liable for all the consequences of a murder perpetrated by a conspirator while carrying out the common design, though no such murder may have been originally intended, and though the accused conspirator had never personally participated therein.

Fifth—That a killing by a conspirator in pursuance of a common plan to abduct makes each conspirator guilty of the killing, though no such crime was contemplated by the other conspirators.

Sixth—That the personal presence of the prisoner in Washington is not necessary to his guilt in this case; he could perform his part in the conspiracy as well at Elmira as at Washington, and be equally guilty at one place as at the other; that if he left Montreal in obedience to the order of his co-conspirator Booth, to aid in the unlawful conspiracy, it matters not whether he arrived in time to bear his allotted part or not; being on his way to take his part, any accident which may have delayed him does not change his guilt.

Seventh—That in legal contemplation each conspirator is present where the crime is committed toward which the confederates had conspired, or which was committed as a consequence of the confederated plan, though, in fact, the conspirators on trial may have been absent when the acting conspirators did the deed.

Eighth—That a co-conspirator, performing his part in a conspiracy to abduct or to kill the President in the capital, though not personally present, may be lawfully convicted and punished for the crime, whenever brought within the jurisdiction of this District.

Ninth—That a conspiracy is proved by facts and circumstances, which convince the mind, precisely as any other crime or agreement is proved in a Court of justice.

It is the first time, said Mr. Pierrepont, that an opportunity was ever afforded to test the fourth point, for the fact seems to be lost sight of that this whole conspiracy was for the purpose of overthrowing the Government. But neither the Court nor jury could escape from that view of the case; and if this was considered only as an ordinary murder, the country would hold both the Court and jury responsible. It was a monstrous doctrine to communicate that an abduction merely was attempted and a murder ensued; that, therefore, the conspirators to abduct were not guilty of murder.

Mr. Pierrepont here stated a hypothetical case and contended that if the prisoner remained at another place and yet aided and abetted the conspiracy, he was equally guilty with the principals. It does not matter where the man is so that he commits the crime, and he is liable the moment he comes into the jurisdiction where the crime was committed. In support of the points submitted Mr. Pierrepont cited from 1st Comstock, p. 175, to show that actual presence was not necessary; also referred to 1st Russel on Crimes, pp. 32 and 39; to 4th Wendell, p. 256; case of the People *vs.* Mathew; 1st Russel, pp. 27, 29 and 30; to 2d Starkie, 237; 12th Wheaton, p. 460; 2d Peters, 358; 3d Connecticut Reports, p. 8; 10th Pickering, 498; Bishop's Criminal Law, 1st vol., p. 81; Archbald, p. 7. Mr. Pierrepont said he would only add that these authorities cited contain the principles for which the prosecution contend.

At this point Mr. Carrington announced the death of E. C. Morgan, Esq., a member of the Bar, after which the Court took a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Thirty-seventh Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at at 11 o'clock this morning, Mr. CHARLES J. FOLGER, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The Chair announced the pending question to be on the amendment of Mr. CHAMPLAIN, to strike out the fourth section, relating to the Registry law, and substitute the following:

Laws shall be made for ascertaining when the citizen offers his vote at the election by proper proof, whether he is entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Mr. KINNEY moved to amend to strike out the clause which provides that registry laws shall be uniform in their requirements throughout the State.

Mr. LIVINGSTON hoped if any registry law was to be provided for, it would be made general in its provisions. He had heard much here about the equal rights of citizens, and privileges had been extended to colored men upon that ground, but the present Registry law did not guarantee rights to the cities with those living in the country.

Mr. LAPHAM was surprised at the position taken by the gentleman from Alleghany, (CHAMPLAIN.) His proposition was to do away with all registry laws. This was unlooked for, especially as gentlemen from that side of this House had pretended to be in favor of whatever means were desirable to purify the ballot-box. Experience had shown that registry laws were among the most important auxiliaries to secure that end, and now gentlemen come forward and propose to wipe them all out. He wanted to see whether these gentlemen were in earnest in their professions to purify elections.

Mr. KERNAN thought that such insinuations were not at all justifiable in a body like this. It might answer in the hustings or in party management, but this certainly was not the place to charge gentlemen who might differ in opinion with the majority here with dishonest motives. He was in favor of a fair registry law, but was opposed to one that was onerous and oppressive. Such a law should be general, as had been reported by the Committee on Suffrage.

Mr. ALVORD said he would leave the matter to the Legislature. This clause was simply surplussage. There was a difference between the surroundings of those living in the cities and those living in the rural districts. What would cost the people in cities nothing, would be oppressive to those in the country. It was evident why the opposition here wanted to impose the same law upon the country that was imposed upon the cities. It was because Democratic majorities were in the cities and Republican majorities in the country. It was time for the majority of this Convention to take the responsibility which belonged to them. These amendments were mere quibbles. The pretension for harmonious action on the part of the opposition had resulted in a disposition to take partisan advantage in every instance. It was time, therefore, for the majority to assume the responsibility that belonged to them, and for which they would be held to account.

The vote was then taken on the motion to strike out the clause making the registry law uniform throughout the State, and it was adopted by yeas, 71; nays, 43.

Mr. BARKER moved to amend to make a new registry necessary only at a general election. Motion carried,

Mr. VEEDER moved to amend the section so that it shall read as follows:

Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Mr. A. J. PARKER deeply regretted that a party appeal had been sounded here so distinctly by the gentleman from Onondaga, (Mr. ALVORD.) He repelled the insinuations of that gentleman, that the minority here only sought for party advantage. They were perfectly powerless here, and in voting to make all registry laws uniform throughout the State they had sought to sustain the Committee that reported it, and which stood, politically, five to one. But the party cry had been raised by the distinguished gentleman, and he had called his followers to vote down the proposition of the minority. If that was to be done the minority must submit, for they had no recourse at present; but they should attempt to do their duty here to improve the organic law, and if they failed, there was a higher tribunal to which they would appeal.

Mr. RATHBUN thought no harm would come from what his friend (ALVORD) had said. He (ALVORD) had spoken earnestly, and perhaps had gone further than was proper under the circumstances. There was a difference between the city and country, and what would be oppressive in the country would not operate in the cities.

Mr. VEEDER's motion was lost by a vote of 37 to 79.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND moved to reconsider the vote striking out the clause making the Registry Laws uniform throughout the State. Tabled.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to amend that towns shall be considered an election district for the purpose of town meetings. Lost.

Mr. BARTO moved to amend that the oath of the applicant for registry as to his citizenship shall be deemed sufficient.

Mr. KENION said the object of this amendment was to prevent unnecessary trouble on the part of the adopted citizen. If he swore falsely he was subject to the pains of perjury.

Mr. RATHBUN thought it would not be very onerous for a naturalized citizen to take his naturalization papers with him.

Mr. DEVELIN said in many cases these papers were lost by fire or other means. In such cases the oath was all that should be required. We invited foreigners to come here to aid us to build railroads and canals and to perform our housework, and we sought to place every possible object in their way. There was no reason why this amendment should not be adopted.

Mr. HUTCHINS said the Registry Law was not onerous in the cities. There were places of registry five minutes' walk from the residence of any voter, and the registrars kept open doors until 9 o'clock in the evening. There was plenty of time for registration, as was shown at the last election, when there were 16,000 more names registered than votes cast, and why was it?

Mr. DEVELIN—Because they hadn't time.

Mr. HUTCHINS—No Sir! It was because they were spotted, and dare not present themselves at the polls. It had been found that infants two years old, and whole families had been registered, and when they got through with the family they registered the pigs and other animals of the household. That was why the votes cast were 16,000 short of the names on the registry. An examination of the registry lists showed that 12,000 of the 16,000 were fraudently enrolled.

Mr. BARTO's amendment was lost by 38 to 75.

Mr. DEVELIN moved to amend that no distinction shall be made in any such laws between a native born and naturalized citizen. Lost by 42 to 75.

Mr. HARRIS moved to strike out the provision that a voter shall be registered at least six days before election. Lost.

Mr. SHUMAKER moved to amend: And the Legislature shall pass no laws preventing the elector, upon the presentation of proper proofs, from depositing his ballot upon the day of such election. Lost.

He offered this because there were cases where voters were prevented from registering their names in person. If a man was sick, or could not from other causes appear in person and register his name, he should not be deprived of his vote.

Mr. BELL thought too much time was spent here in discussing details. All agreed as to the necessity of a registry law; let us provide for that and leave the details for the Legislature.

Mr. E. BROOKS would favor a registry law, but he would have it uniform throughout the State. Why this discrimination against the cities? On Friday last this Convention refused to strike out the clause making the Registry Law uniform, but to-day this decision had been reversed, and the clause had been stricken out by a vote of 71 to 43. He could only account for this change on the ground that the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. ALVORD) had sounded the party appeal and called upon the majority to assert their power.

Mr. PROSSER moved to amend so as to make the registry law uniform in all the cities and incorporated villages. Mr. Champlain was convinced that no kind of registry law was needed. There was as much corruption under such a law as there was without it. It cost the people vast sums of money to no purpose. Make the penalty of fraudulent voting a felony instead of a misdemeanor, and the trouble would be remedied. The instance cited by the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. HUTCHINGS,) in which 16,000 fraudulent names were placed on the lists, was a stronger argument against the system than he could suggest.

Mr. GREELEY said there were many hundred miles of border around our State, and persons could come in and vote at our elections unless we had a registry. Such cases had actually occurred. A registry law would prevent such frauds. Mr. PROSSER's amendment was lost.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend as follows: "But the Legislature shall not establish any registry laws unless they shall be uniform for the cities and for all villages or for all towns." Lost.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to amend: And in case of any question arising as to a right vote, the same rules of evidence shall be observed as are applied by the courts of law to questions of fact. Lost by a vote of 41 to 78.

The Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SPENCER moved to amend, so as to exclude from the registry those who may be absent from the State in time of war, in the naval or military service. Lost—47 to 30.

A quorum not voting, Mr. VEEDER raised the point of order that as there was not a quorum present, business could not proceed.

The Chair said he had not decided that there was not a quorum present; but that there was not a quorum voting.

The yeas and nays were called, on the amendment, and it was adopted—69 to 32.

Mr. GREELEY moved to reconsider. The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. GREELEY moved to amend: And the Legislature shall provide for the registration of such electors as shall be unavoidably absent from the places of registry in their respective districts at the time appointed for registration. Carried—62 to 52.

Mr. ALVORD moved to reconsider. Tabled.

Mr. SEYMOUR moved to amend: Personal attendance upon registration shall not be required. Lost.

Mr. POND moved the following substitute for the section relating to registry:

"Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established, and the Legislature shall provide that a register of all citizens of the State who shall be entitled to the rights of suffrage in such election district on the ensuing day of election, shall be made and completed before said election, and at least six days before any election, in all the cities and incorporated villages of the State, and in all the other portions of the State at such time and manner as shall be provided by law."

Lost—22 to 49.

Mr. LALEY moved to amend.

"That the Legislature shall provide for a registry of all citizens entitled to the right of suffrage in each election district, to be completed at least six days before any general or municipal election, and no person shall vote unless registered as herein required."

Carried—66 to 53.

Mr. VEEDER moved to reconsider. Tabled.

Mr. T. W. DWIGHT moved to amend: Providing for the completion of the registry six days before the election, and leaving the details to the Legislature. Lost.

Mr. HALE moved to amend: All registry laws shall be uniform throughout the State, except the cities and incorporated villages thereof; and they shall also be uniform in all the cities and incorporated villages of the State. Lost.

Mr. VERPLANK moved to amend: That when the name of a voter shall once be placed upon the registry it shall remain there so long as he shall continue to be a resident of said district. Lost.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to amend that this section shall not apply to electors for town officers. Carried.

Mr. DEVLIN moved to amend: So that a new registry for a municipal election shall not apply to the City of New-York. The municipal election in that City was held within thirty days after the general election, and it was unnecessary to make a new registration. It involved great expense and did not result in any good.

Mr. ALVORD opposed the amendment. He hoped the time would soon come when the general and municipal election would be held on the same day. The municipal election was regulated by the statute. It would, therefore, be improper to place an amendment in the Constitution with reference to such a matter.

Mr. VEEDER said that efforts had been made for several years past in the Legislature to have the municipal election held on the same day with the general election, but such efforts had been defeated by the Republicans.

Mr. HUTCHINGS said the registry lists used at the general election were used at the municipal election, with such corrections as the changes in residence might require.

Mr. DEVLIN's amendment was lost.

The question was then taken on the section relative to the registry law as amended, and it was adopted—65 to 38.

Mr. CONGER moved to reconsider. The motion was laid on the table.

The section relating to a registry law as adopted is as follows;

SECTION 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established. The Legislature shall provide for a registry of all citizens entitled to the right of suffrage in each election district, it to be completed at least six days before any election other than a town election. No person shall vote at any such election who shall not have been registered according to law.

Section 5 was then taken up as reported by the Committee on Suffrage. It reads as follows:

SEC. 5. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may be by law directed to be otherwise chosen.

Mr. VEEDER moved to amend: And all laws as to the manner of holding elections and the election or appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers of Elections, and their qualifications, shall be uniform in their requirements. Lost—29 to 67.

Mr. VEDER moved to reconsider. The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN moved to amend, that all elections shall be by ballot. Lost.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to strike out the word "citizen" and insert "people." Lost.

The section as reported was then adopted.

Section six was then taken up, as reported by the Committee on Suffrage. It reads as follows:

No person who is not at the time of taking the oath of office an elector shall hold any office under this Constitution. All officers shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office [he is to hold] according to the best of my ability."

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the first clause of the section. Lost.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved to amend so that no person shall hold office under the Constitution unless he shall be a white man. Lost.

Mr. CASSIDAY moved to amend by substituting the section in the existing Constitution for the one reported by the Committee on Suffrage.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend by striking out the clause in CASSIDY's amendment that no other oath or affirmation shall be required. Carried.

Mr. CONGER moved to reconsider. The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. CASSIDAY's amendment, as amended, was adopted—88 to 6.

Mr. PAGE offered the following as an additional section:

SEC. 7. Every person elected at any election to fill an elective office, before he takes the oath of office prescribed, or enters upon the duties of his office shall take and subscribe an oath that he has not directly or indirectly paid or advanced any money or property to influence, or as a compensation, or a reward for a vote given, or the withholding of a vote at such election, or for any other purpose to promote his election to such office, except for defraying the expenses of printing and circulation of votes, handbills and other papers previous to such election, or promised, agreed or offered to do so, and that on his refusal or omission to take such oath his election to such office shall be void, and if such person so elected to such office shall have paid, or advanced any money or property for defraying the expenses aforesaid, he shall further state in such oath the several sums of money, and the respective values of the property so paid or advanced, the specific objects for which such payments or advances were respectively made, and the names of the persons respectively to whom they were made; and in case of such persons shall be convicted of directly or indirectly, of advancing or paying after he shall have entered upon the duties of such office, or after he shall have taken such oath of office, any money or property as a repayment to any person or persons, or indemnification for advancing or paying money or property for any of the purposes above mentioned, except for defraying the expenses of printing and circulation of votes, handbills and other papers previous to such election, or of promising, agreeing or offering to do such person, convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit such office, and the Legislature shall pass laws to carry this provision into effect.

Mr. BOWEN moved to add to the above section the following: "And that I have not given nor promised to give any money or other valuable thing for any vote, or the withholding of any vote at the election of which I was chosen."

The Chair presented a communication from the Governor, giving a list of the applications for pardons; also from the Secretary of the Convention giving the titles to all bills introduced into the last Legislature relative to Corporations; also from the Comptroller of the City of New York, relative to amounts paid by the City of New York to charitable institutions; also from the State Comptroller, on the same subject.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Trotting Match Between Dexter and Brown George and Running Mate, at Boston—Dexter the Winner—Time, 2:21 3-4, 2:19 and 2:20 1-4.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

The trotting match between the horse *Dexter* and *Brown George* and running mate for $5,000, which took place at the Riverside Park this afternoon, was an occasion of extraordinary interest, and leaves on record the fastest time yet made by any trotting horse in this country, being three-quarters of a minute better than the fastest time made by *Flora Temple*. Not less than 10,000 persons honored the occasion with their presence. Not only sporting people but citizens of every class viewed the contest, and the occasion partook more of the character of an exhibition than a trotting match.

The race commenced about 4 o'clock. The driver of *Dexter* was Mr. DOBLE, and of the double team Mr. DUGREZ. On drawing for places *Dexter* won the pole.

In the first heat *Dexter* took the lead. Both horses broke at the turn, but settled on turning into the backstretch. *Dexter* made the quarter mile in thirty-five seconds, being three lengths ahead, and maintained his advantage to the half mile, which he made in one minute nine seconds. *Brown George* broke on turning into the backstretch, and *Dexter* gained a lead of half a dozen lengths. On the last turn *Brown George* again broke, and *Dexter* shot ahead, winning the heat by about six lengths in 2:21¾.

SECOND HEAT.—Both horses came down for the word at a tremendous rate, *Dexter* leading slightly. Getting on the backstretch *Brown George* gained slowly on *Dexter*, who was two lengths ahead, and trotted so well as to put half his length ahead of the "King" at the three-quarter. They now trotted neck and neck at the further turn, but *Dexter* soon drew ahead by a length winning the heat in 2:19.

THIRD HEAT.—*Dexter* started a little in advance. *Brown George* broke at the first turn, and *Dexter* took a position in advance, reaching the quarter mile in 35 seconds; from this point to the half mile *Brown George* gained gradually on *Dexter*, who was now only a length ahead; coming home, however, *Dexter* outtrotted the mare and won by two lengths in 2:20¼.

Dexter's time on this occasion, it should be remembered, was made on a half-mile track. The judges were Messrs. M. KAVANAGH, of New-York, ADAM CARPENTER, of Boston, and CHENEY, of Manchester.

Cholera in the West—Fatality Among the Troops in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 30.

Western dispatches say there were six cases and two deaths from cholera at Fort Harker on Saturday.

Sixteen cases of cholera had occurred among Kansas volunteers at Fort Larned.

The disease has also appeared among the troops guarding the railroad construction party beyond Fort Harker, and several deaths from it have occurred.

Lieut.-Col. McGILL's wife died of cholera near Fort Lyon on the 16th inst.

Lieut. HELM died of cholera at Fort Larned on the 24th inst.

Capt. BLOODGOOD, of the Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, is reported as having died of cholera beyond Fort Larned, while on his way to New-Mexico.

Father DE MORTEE, a Catholic priest at St. Mary's Mission, died on Thursday night of cholera, near Ellsworth, where he had been attending cholera patients. He had been among the Pottowattomie Indians seventeen years, and was much respected throughout Kansas.

Fatal Gas Explosion in Massachussetts—One Man Killed.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, July 30.

Three explosions of gas took place last evening in the cellar of the mansion-house of EBEN DALE, Esq., at the Cove. By the last explosion, from fifteen to twenty firemen and others were badly burned. One of the firemen, named MOSES RUST, has since died of his injuries. WM. SOMES is badly burned on the face and hands; FRANK BURNHAM is badly burned in the face and hands, but both will probably live; SHERMAN J. CARTER is terribly burned in the face and head; STEPHEN RICH badly burned on the face and back, but hopes are felt for his recovery; BENNETT GRIFFIN is slightly burned, and WM. H. GARDNER severely burned in the face and neck, but not fatally; THOMAS RAYMOND burned, but not dangerously; EDWARD HOTCHKISS, right hand shockingly burned; A. J. ROWE severely burned, but will probably recover; GEO. H. OAKES shockingly burned in the face; PHILIP S. C. DAY and MILBY MARTIN slightly burned.

The Dominion of Canada—The Government of New-Brunswick not Formed.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, July 30.

It is stated that a quorum of the Privy Council will be held here on Friday, and that writs for a general election will be issued on the 3d of August.

The Ontario branch of the Crown Lands Department is preparing for removal to Toronto. The Local Government of New-Brunswick is still unformed.

The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has issued a long pastoral recommending confederation and those candidates only who support it.

Destruction of a Wharf at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 30.

This afternoon a wharf on the Delaware at the foot of Almond-street, covered with hogsheads of molasses and sugar, gave way, letting into the deep water 120 hogsheads, valued at $16,000. Three men were drowned; one Capt. MERRIMAN, of the brig *J. D. Lincoln*, which arrived from the West Indies on Monday night; another named EDWARDS, a cooper by trade; and one CUNNINGHAM, a day watchman for S. & W. WELSH, to whom the sugar belonged. The bodies have not been recovered.

Wife Murder in Baltimore and Suicide of the Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, July 30.

This morning a man named GEORGE HANON, aged about 35 years, residing in Centre Market-space, stabbed his wife in the breast with a large butcher knife and then drew the knife across his own throat, from which he died almost instantly. The woman is supposed to be mortally wounded. Cause, domestic infelicity.

Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 30.

The Indians have commenced depredations on the stage route between Salt Lake and Denver.

Big Pond Station has been burned by them, some stock stolen, and two or three coaches chased and fired upon.

Gen. AUGUR arrived at Omaha yesterday.

Two Boys Drowned while Bathing.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., Tuesday, July 30.

JOHN EARN, aged seventeen, and CHRISTOPHER MILLER, aged sixteen years, were drowned on Sabbath morning while bathing in a mill pond at West Saugerties.

The Steamer North American Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, July 30.

A dispatch from Quebec states that the steamer *North American* has been towed to Gaspe by the *Austrian*, and lies there in safety. The *Austrian* will return to Gaspe on the 31st to tow the *North American* to Quebec.

The Evening Gazette.

The *Evening Gazette* has been making its way so steadily in public favor during the last few months that Mr. C. H. SWEETSER, the projector of the enterprise and the editor of the paper, has found himself compelled to throw into other hands the business management of the concern. He has accordingly associated with himself as partner Mr. S. J. AHEARN, formerly connected with the business department of this paper, and afterward one of the proprietors of the *Albion*. Mr. AHEARN's long experience in newspaper management must show itself in a speedy enlargement of the circulation of the *Gazette*.

LITTLE "ALL RIGHT."—We are requested by Mr. BOWEN, agent for the Imperial Japanese troupe, to state that the original "Little All Right," the wonderful boy gymnast, is not dead, as reported, but will positively appear in this city, with the company, on Thursday evening next.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 29.*

THE FUNERAL OF PROF. ANTHON.—The Alumni of Columbia College will meet at the Law School, No. 37 Lafayette-place, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, to attend the funeral of Prof. ANTHON.

MUSIC AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is pleasant there will be music on the lake at the Park to-day, beginning at 4:30 P. M.

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

Official.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, } No. 699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867. }

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

Advices received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing-machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing-machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr Howe received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Coöperateur ELIAS HOWE, Jr., promoteur de la machine à coudre. *Medaille d'or.*	"Wheeler & Wilson, pour la machine à boutonnière. *Medaille d'or.*

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *abricant de machines à coudre, exposant*;" which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., maker of sewing-machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "button-hole machine," and not for the sewing-machine.

As the Bucks all use Phalon's "Night-Blooming-Cereus," of course it is in high favor with all the *little dears.*

Why is Phalon's "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" the star perfume of the age? Because every one perceives its merits in a twinkling.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and restore those organs to a healthy condition. Sold everywhere.

When'er I take my walks abroad, how many poor miserable Dyspeptic people I see, who would be healthy, and rosy, and happy, if they took Plantation Bitters, that paragon of preparations for giving tone to the stomach, energy to the torpid liver, a joy to the nervous system, and strength to the muscles. It is an admirable regenerator of nature's wasted or neglected functional powers in either man or woman. It gently excites and pleasantly soothes. With a bottle thereof, every man may be his own physician.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half price.

A Lady of undoubted Chemical Skill has succeeded, by daily research and a thorough analysis of the products of the vegetable kingdom, in recently perfecting CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; it imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, and is a delicate hairdressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hairdressers and fancy goods dealers.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Breast milk for infants (a perfect substitute) and nourishment for mother's in COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD, (Liebig's formula,) 57 Cortlandt-st.

Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator.

G. B. Martin, Cashier Glenn House, Long Branch, N. J., states that DODD'S NERVINE has cured him of chronic weakness of the stomach, dizziness and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.

David Hartshorn, No. 399 State-st., Brooklyn, cured of chronic muscular and nervous debility.

John Harbut, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "To regulate the bowels without producing cathartic effect, quiet the nerves and tone up the system, I have never used anything that equaled DODD'S NERVINE."

W. F. Deans, Esq., Eastford, Conn.: "My wife has suffered for seventeen years with extreme nervous debility and mental prostration. She was induced by a friend to try DR. J. W. DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR, and by its use is now restored to perfect health."

Price $1.

H. B. STORER & CO., Proprietors,
No. 75 Fulton-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Superior Stock of Ladies' and Gent's BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS is to be found at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. N. B.—Particular attention given to custom work in all its branches.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding notes, cards, monograms and note-paper in the City.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Christadoro's Hair-Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; rolute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

ATKINS.—On Tuesday morning, July 30, at 5¼ o'clock, after a long illness, GEORGE B. ATKINS, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) July 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 360 Hudson-st.

☞ Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis papers please copy.

ANTHON.—At his residence, No. 12 East 37th-st., on Monday, July 29, CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family, the Trustees, Faculty, Alumni and students of Columbia College, are invited to attend his funeral at St. Mark's, in the Bowery, on Wednesday, July 31, at 11 o'clock A. M.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI.—Alumni of the College are requested to meet at the Law School, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday morning, July 31, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Dr. ANTHON, and taking such action as the sad event demands.

GRATZ NATHAN,
Asst. Secretary Association of Alumni.

BECKWITH.—On Tuesday, July 30, after a brief illness, HENRY BECKWITH, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Bedford-av., near Park-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRIGGS.—On Tuesday morning, July 30, HARRIET EMILY, daughter of Daniel D. and Sarah Ann Briggs.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOARMAN.—At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, July 30, CHRISTINA, wife of Frederick Boarman, and daughter of L. Packer, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner of Ocean-av. and Newark Plank-road, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BOND.—Of dysentery, at Goffstown, N. H., on Sunday, July 28, WILLIAM RAYMOND BOND, eldest son of Oliver S. and Clara A. Bond, of Toledo, Ohio, aged 2 years and 8 months.

BARNES.—On Monday, July 29, in the City of Newburgh, N. Y., EDGAR C. BARNES, Jr., infant son of E. C. Barnes, aged 2 months and 20 days.

Funeral services at the house, on Dubois-st., between Farrington and South sts., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

COLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 29, GRACE BLANCHARD, infant daughter of Rufus L. and the late Josephine D. Cole.

CUMMINGS.—On Tuesday, July 30, WILLIAM CUMMINGS, of Jersey City, aged 52 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 4 P. M., from the Congregational Tabernacle, corner of York and Henderson sts., Jersey City.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

FEASTER.—Near Passaic, on Tuesday, July 30, EMILLA C., only daughter of J. J. and R. L. Feaster, aged 2 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Athens, Greene County, N. Y.

HEDDEN.—On Tuesday, July 30, Mrs. GEORGIANNA H. HEDDEN, wife of Capt. Henry Hedden, of the 20th Precinct Metropolitan Police.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

LIDDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 30, JOHN LIDDLE, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Skillman-st., ninth house northwest of Myrtle-av., on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M.

MITCHELL.—At Manhasset, Long Island, on Monday, July 29, MIRIAM MITCHELL, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Friends Meeting-house, Manhasset, on Wednesday, July 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Harlem, on Tuesday, July 30, CARRIE, infant daughter of Dr. T. Franklin and Emma L. Smith, aged 10 months.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

WHAITES.—At Rock Stream, Yates County, N. Y., on Sunday evening, July 28, of consumption, GEORGE G. WHAITES, in the 34th year of his age.

The remains will be interred at the above-mentioned place this day, (Wednesday,) the 31st inst.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BE PROMPT IN CASES OF PARALYSIS.

At the first symptom of Paralysis, which is generally either a pricking sensation or a partial numbness, rub the part affected long and vigorously with undiluted READY RELIEF, and administer it, diluted, every three hours till the symptoms cease. By this means a paralytic attack may almost always be warded off.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 105 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD MEN.

The LOUGHRIDGE CAR BRAKE COMPANY having perfected their PATENT STEAM BRAKE will give an exhibition and trial of it on THURSDAY, AUG. 1, on the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. The train will start at 1 o'clock precisely from the foot of Liberty-st. All person connected with and interested in Railroads are invited to be present.

GAS WORKS

for coal, resin, or oil gas.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer DEUTCHLAND, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A.M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No 1 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO ENTERTAINING NOVELS.
A new work by "Ouida."
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Second Series of Novelettes.
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Author of "Idalia," "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage," "Strathmore," "Chandos," &c.
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Price $1 50 per volume.
⁂ These works are for sale by booksellers generally, or sent by mail on receipt of price by
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TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE,
WILL BE READY THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.
CONTENTS OF THE AUGUST GUIDE:
I. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to Checking Baggage, Purchasing Tickets, Railway Maps, Time-Tables, &c., &c.
II. ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal railways of the country, the principal routes of Travel—East, West, North and South. These maps are indispensable to the traveling community.
III. FIVE HUNDRED TIME TABLES, giving the time of the departure and arrival of the various trains throughout the United States and the Canadas. Every important line represented by map.
IV. INDEX TO NEARLY TEN THOUSAND STATIONS, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES situated upon the Railways of the United States and the Canadas. To Shippers, Merchants, Jobbers and Business Men generally, this Index is indispensable.
V. TOURIST GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL WATERING PLACES, Springs and places of Fashionable Resort in the United States, including the White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Saratoga Springs, &c., &c.
VI. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAY AND THEIR PROGRESS.
VII. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL, IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.—Be very careful and see that you get APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It is the only full and complete Railway Guide in the United States and the Canadas. It can be found at all the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news agencies, at nearly all of the principal hotels, railway ticket offices, and upon all of the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY!
Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

POLITICAL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A Special meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at No. 435 4th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1867.

A. J. DITTENHOEFER, Chairman.

CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.
A. J. PLUMB, }

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

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AND

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ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

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CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	110	110⅛	Aug. 7.30.........	107⅜	107⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	110⅛	110¼	June 7.30.........	107⅝	107¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108¾	109	July, 7.30	107⅝	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅛	111⅜	N. Y. 7 ₽ ct. B. L.	105½	106
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅜	109½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅛	109⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅜	118⅝
5-20 " new, '65.	108¼	108½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 " new, 67.	108¼	108½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅞	117⅛
10-40 Reg., '67....	102	102¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅞	116⅛
10-40 Coupon.....	102⅛	102¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅝
Gold.............	140	140⅛	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅞	115⅛

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

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AND

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
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U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,

Bought and Sold on Commission.

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RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

JULY 30, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

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For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $27 20 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 50 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $4 50 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST. Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.

Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

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COUPONS AND REGISTERED FOR SALE. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY?

Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

HOLDERS OF AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, July 19, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, of North Carolina, has placed to the credit of its third preferred first mortgage bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, the interest due August 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of coupons will please call and collect.

JULY 29, 1867. HENRY M. DRANE, President.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 26, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, guaranteed by the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., less Government tax.

B. E. SMITH, President.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the State of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same as State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. [illegible]-st., New-York. July 15, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR A $50,000 LOAN.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, July 15, 1867.

The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals until the 12th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan, upon the credit of the City of Detroit, for the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be issued in bonds of $1,000 each, payable in twenty years from the first day of August next, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; the principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit," and indorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1867.

COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1867, FROM THE following named bonds, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company General First Mortgage Bonds.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Appleton Extension Bonds.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Green Bay Extension Bonds.

Galena and Chicago U. Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer-books will be closed Wednesday, July 3, 1867.

RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R. R. CO., CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1867.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THIS Company due Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

JOHN BUTLER, JR., President.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (the United States Government holding a second lien,) bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold coin, are offered for sale at the low price of ninety, and the accrued interest added from July 1, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., Special Agents of the Company.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF townsand counties of Wisconsin Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving with Belgian pavement 59th-st. from 8th to 10th avs.

2d. For paving with stone blocks 13th-st. from University-place to 1st-av.

3d. For paving with stone blocks 84th-st. from 3d to 4th avs.

4th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the southerly side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 20.

5th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the northerly side of Dey-st. to the bulkhead.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 59th-st., from 8th to 10th avs., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

2d. Both sides of 13th-st., from University-place to 1st-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

3d. Both sides of 84th-st., from 3d to 4th avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

4th. The south side of Dey-st., and the east side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly of Dey and West sts.

5th. The northerly side of Dey-st., and the easterly side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the northeasterly corner of Dey and West sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 29, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of July, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Abraham W. Leggett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before me, James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 30, 1867.

GUN-DEALERS AND SPORTSMEN ARE cautioned against manufacturing, selling or using double-barreled breech-loading guns infringing the letters patent of the United States granted to Wesley Richards the 10th day of October, 1865, No. 50,432, as it is our intention to prosecute all infringers.

WESLEY RICHARDS & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

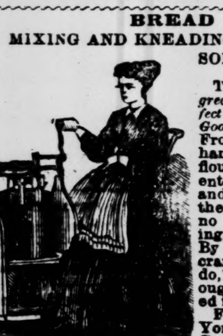
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BREAD

MIXING AND KNEADING MACHINE.



SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

These Machines *insure great saving of labor, Perfect Cleanliness, Certainty of Good Bread, and are Cheap.* From first to last, the hands do not touch the flour or other ingredients. The perspiration and other impurities of the hands and arms need no longer constitute an ingredient of the bread. By simply turning a crank, (which a child can do,) the dough is thoroughly mixed and kneaded in from 5 to 7 minutes. For sale by the New-York Bread Machine Company, No. 765 Broadway, New-York.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,

NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,

Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.

Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1½ to 2 lbs. per yard.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

33D DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,

No. 172 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1867.

A Dividend of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government Tax, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

Office Jersey City Insurance Co.

20TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 30, 1867.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.

E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 158 BROADWAY, July 29, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	102,638

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS day been declared, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent. on the full stock, and Two Dollars per share on the scrip stock, payable to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved,* That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August.

The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 26 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY DOLLARS on each share (in liquidation) will be paid to the Stockholders on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 29 to Aug. 2.

JAMES RINTOUL, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra dividend of five per cent. have this day been declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, Aug. 5.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, July 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue, Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax, paid on sums of $5 to $5,000.

Interest on new deposits commences on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

NOTICE—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., has expired by its own limitation. Dated JULY 27, 1867, Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway, New-York.

OLIVER CARPENTER,
ERASTUS P. CARPENTER,
JOHN R. WALLER,
General Partners.
THOMAS A. VYSE, JR.,
Special Partner.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York: that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are OLIVER CARPENTER, who resides in Foxboro', in the State of Massachusetts; JOHN R. WALLER, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York; WILLIAM T. COOK, who resides at Foxboro' aforesaid, and JOHN H. WEBER, who resides in the City of New-York aforesaid; that the special partner interested in said partnership is THOMAS A. VYSE, JR., who resides in the town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1867, and to terminate on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1870. Dated at NEW-YORK, July 27, 1867.

OLIVER CARPENTER,
JOHN R. WALLER,
WILLIAM T. COOK,
JOHN H. WEBER,
General Partners.
THOMAS A. VYSE, JR.,
Special Partner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL of from $12,000 to $20,000, to invest, and to take the financial part of a manufacturing business now being carried on in Newark, N. J., paying 100 per cent. Address A. B., Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000, TO EXtend an already well-established business for the manufacture of ladies' fine shoes; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 5,024 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, LONG ESTABlished, well stocked, lease, low rent, central thoroughfare, Brooklyn; excellent stand for business. Address APOTHECARY, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH—CODE OF SANITARY ORDINANCES, 1867, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1867, it was

Resolved, That those portions of the Sanitary Code heretofore known as sections one, three, four, five, seven, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-three, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-five, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-three, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, eighty, eighty-five, eighty-seven, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-six, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and three, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-three, and one hundred and sixty-five, be respectively amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That the term "District," and "said District," and "this District," whenever used herein, shall be held to mean the "Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York;" that the word "Board," "this Board," and "said Board," shall be held to mean the "Metropolitan Board of Health;" that the words "person," "owner," "tenant," "lessee," "occupant," "contractor," "party," "manager," "Board," and "officer," shall respectively be held to apply to and include, both jointly and severally, each and all owners, part owners, tenants, lessees, occupants, managers, contractors, parties in interest, persons, officers, boards and corporations, who may sustain the relations, or may be in like position of any one or more thereof referred to in any ordinance or regulation; that every order, ordinance, or regulation declared applicable to the built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, shall, so far as the subject matter thereof is applicable (save as to interments,) and so far as this Board has authority to make the same, be held to include and apply to the built-up portions of every city and village within said District; that every word or phrase anywhere herein defined shall be held to include the same sense wherever used; that the word "regulations" shall be held to include "special regulations," (which latter will be from time to time issued, and will contain more detailed provisions than can be herein conveniently set forth;) that the word "permit" shall be construed to mean the permission in writing of this Board, issued according to its by-laws, rules and regulations; and that every "report" herein required shall be held to be a report in writing, signed by the person (and indicating his official position) who makes the same; that the word "light," or "lighted," shall be held to refer to natural, external light; and that all words and phrases herein defined shall also include their usual and natural meanings, as well as those herein especially given.

SEC. 3. That no doctor, druggist or other person shall make, sell, put up, prepare, or administer any prescription, decoction or medicine under any deceptive or fraudulent name, direction or pretence; nor shall any false or deceptive representation be made by any person to any other as to the kind, quality, purpose, or effect of any such or other drug, medicine, decoction, drink or other article offered or intended to be taken as food or medicine.

SEC. 4. That no poisonous medicine, decoction or substance shall be held for sale or sold, except for lawful purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the proper directions and precautions as to the use thereof; nor shall any bottle, box, parcel or receptacle thereof be delivered to any person unless the same is marked "poison," nor to any person who the party delivering the same has reason to think intends it for any illegal or improper use or purpose.

SEC. 5. That no person shall make, offer, or have for sale, or keep at any place of sale, any "poisonous, unwholesome, deleterious, or adulterated drugs, medicines or food," or in respect thereto omit any act or thing required, or do any act forbidden by any law or health regulation of this State applicable in any part of this District.

SEC. 7. That the Inspectors of this Board, and its proper officers and agents, shall make the inspections and examinations required by law; that the Board of Police do execute and cause to be executed all the orders of this Board, unless the contrary shall be specially ordered, including these orders and the other several orders already and those hereafter to be made; and all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with or obstruct said inspection, examination or execution.

SEC. 15. That every clerk, officer and person within said District, required by the one hundred and fifty-second (152) chapter of the Laws of 1847, or by the three hundred and eightieth (380) chapter of the Laws of 1864, to make or preserve any entry, registry, record, or certificate, as to births, deaths or marriages, shall send, or cause to be sent, to this Board within five days after the knowledge of said birth, death or marriage, a full and true statement in writing, containing all the particulars in respect thereto (so far as reasonably ascertainable,) which, in any other section hereof, are required to be stated by any person relative to any birth, death or marriage.

SEC. 16. That every person therein referred to shall perform the acts required in the following provisions of the section 13 of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1866, to wit:

"It shall be the duty of the next of kin of any person deceased, and of each person being with such deceased person at his or her death, and of the person occupying or living in any house or premises in or on which any person may die, and of the parents of any child born in said District, (and if there be no parent alive that has made such report, then of the next of kin of such child born,) and of every person present at such birth, within five days after such birth or death, to report to said Board in writing, so far as known, the date, ward and street number of said birth, and the sex and color of such child born, and the names of the parents, and the age, color, nativity, last occupation and cause of death of such deceased person, and the ward and street, and place of such person's death and last residence."

SEC. 17. At least two hours before the holding of any inquest, within the Counties of New-York or Kings, upon a dead body, the Coroner who has been notified of any death, or who may propose or intend to hold such inquest, shall transmit and cause to be delivered to the Sanitary Superintendent a written notice containing the following facts, so far as known or reported to any such Coroner.

1. The fact of any such call for the holding of an inquest, and by whom made, and when and from whom received by the Coroner.

2. The place (giving the street and street number, and if there be none, then other particulars) where the body is.

3. What is reported to be the cause of the death.

4. When and where the death took place, and where the body has since been.

5. When and where he proposes to hold the inquest, giving the street, the street number, and the hour.

6. What physician, or physicians, or other professional person last attended such deceased person, or attended such person within forty-eight hours of such decease.

And all such returns, reports and notices in and for the County of Kings, shall be made or given to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in Brooklyn.

At any time after the commencement of any inquest, the Coroner holding, or who should hold, or who held such inquest, shall within twelve hours after the receipt of a written request so to do from the Sanitary Superintendent, or in Brooklyn the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, answer in writing such of the following or such other questions as may be propounded to him by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Report of Coroner (here insert Coroner's name) upon the body of (here fill in name or description of deceased,) on the (here fill in the year, month and day,) at (here mention street, number and city.)

1. What was the age, sex, and last occupation, residence and nativity of such deceased person?

2. At what house or place, and in or near what street or avenue, at what number therein, did such deceased person die?

3. If such person died of any poison, when and where was the same administered, and what was the kind of poison?

4. If such person died of violence, when and where was the same committed, and upon what part of the body and organs, and of what did it consist?

5. If such person died of any other cause, state such cause, and when and where the cause took effect upon or was received by the deceased?

6. Who was last in care or with such deceased person, and at what place and at what time before death, and when, giving the full name and residence of each such person?

7. What was the name and residence of the physician and persons who last attended, and of each physician and person who within forty-eight hours of such death attended upon such deceased person, and where did he so attend; and whether said physician was notified, or attended and was examined at such inquest?

8. The times, places and dates of holding the inquest, and the names and residences by street number of the jurors and witnesses that attended, and dates of their attendance, and when and where was the body of the deceased was present at such inquest?

9. Was any *post-mortem* examination made, and if so, when, where, and by whom, and who was present thereat?

It shall be the duty of all Coroners in said District to make return to this Board of all inquisitions by them taken, except when, by law, such inquests are required to be filed elsewhere, and such return shall include the evidence taken on such inquest, and the verdict of the jury, and the full names and residences of the several jurymen.

And in all cases where the inquest may be required by law to be filed elsewhere, such Coroner shall make return to this Board of a copy of such inquest, including a copy of such evidence and verdict; and all such returns shall be made within forty-eight hours after the holding of any and every inquest.

SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of every person who has discovered or seen the body of a dead human being, or any part thereof (if there is reason for such person to think that the fact of the death, or the place of such body, or part thereof, is not publicly known,) to immediately communicate to this Board the fact of such discovery of such body, the place where and time when the same was discovered or seen, and where the same is or may be found, and any facts known by which said body may be identified, or the cause of death ascertained.

SEC. 19. That the word "physician" shall include dentists, and every other person who practices about the cure of the sick or injured, or who has the charge of, or professionally prescribes for, any person sick, injured, or diseased; that the phrase "contagious disease" shall be held to include all persons sick, affected, or attacked by or of a disease of an infectious, contagious, or pestilential nature (more especially, however, referring to the cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, ship or typhus, typhoid, spotted and scarlet fevers,) but also including any new disease of an infectious, contagious or pestilential nature, and also any other disease publicly declared by this Board dangerous to the public health; and every physician in said District shall at all times cause his or her name, office and residence, and also his or her kind and class of practice, to be registered with this Board, and in a manner according to its regulations.

SEC. 20. That every physician shall report to this Board in writing every person (and the state of his or her disease, and his or her place of dwelling and name, if known) which such physician has prescribed for, or attended for the first time, having a contagious disease, during any part of the preceding twenty-four hours; but not more than two reports shall be required in any one week concerning the same person; but every attending or practicing physician thereat must, at his peril, see that such report is or has been made by some attending physician.

SEC. 21. That every keeper of any boarding-house or lodging-house, and every inn-keeper and hotel-keeper, shall, within twenty-four hours, report in writing to this Board the same particulars in the last section required, of any physician concerning any person being at any of the aforesaid houses or hotels, and attacked with any contagious disease.

SEC. 22. That the Commissioners, managers, principal, or other proper head officer of each and every public or private institution in said District, shall twice in each week report in writing (or cause such report by some proper and competent person to be made twice in each week) to this Board, and state therein the name, if known, and condition and disease of any such person being thereat, and sick of any contagious disease.

SEC. 24. That it shall be the duty of every person knowing of any individual in said District sick of any contagious disease, (where such person shall have reason to regard such individual as neglected or not properly cared for, to avoid giving said disease to others,) and the duty of every physician hearing of any such sick person, who he shall have reason to think requires the attention of this Board, to at once report the facts to this Board in regard to the disease, condition and dwelling place or position of such sick person.

SEC. 25. That no person shall, within the built-up portions of any city or village, without a permit from this Board, carry or remove from one building to any other, or from any vessel to the shore, any person sick of any contagious disease, except that, outside of the built-up portions of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, such removal from any building may be made pursuant to the written consent of a physician in regular practice, or of an Inspector of this Board. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any contagious disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to or endanger the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

SEC. 28. That no parent, master or custodian of any child or minor (having power and authority to prevent) shall permit any such child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed, or to needlessly expose any other person, to the taking or to the infection of any contagious disease.

SEC. 30. That the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, his assistants and deputies, shall at all times keep this Board informed, by weekly written reports, of the number of vessels in Quarantine, of the number of persons sick in the floating or other hospitals thereat, and of the diseases with which they are severally afflicted; he and they shall also receive into the floating hospital all cases of yellow fever found in this District; he or they shall not send or allow to return to the vicinity of any city, village or town in this District, without the permit of this Board, any person, vessel or article which this Board has ordered to Quarantine.

SEC. 34. That every master, owner, charterer, part owner, and consignee of any vessel that shall bring any cotton into this district between the first day of May and the first day of November of each year, shall at once report to this Board, or cause to be made in writing a report of the fact of any such cotton being in a dangerous, infected, or unsound condition, or having been exposed to any infection.

SEC. 35. That no master, charterer, owner, part owner, or consignee of any vessel, or any other person, shall bring to any dock, pier, wharf, or building within one thousand feet thereof, in said district, or unload at any dock, building, or pier therein, or have on storage in the built-up portion of any city or village of said district, any skins, hides, rags, or similar articles or materials, having been brought from any foreign country or any infected place, or from any point south of Norfolk, Virginia, without or otherwise than according to a written permit so to do from this Board; and no person shall sell, exchange, or in any way make exposure of any straw, bedding, or other articles that have been exposed to the contagion or infection of any contagious disease, or have been or are liable to communicate such disease, or have lately been on any emigrant vessel, till after the same have been adequately cleansed or disinfected.

SEC. 36. That every master and chief officer of any vessel, and every physician of, or who practiced on, any vessel which shall arrive in this district from any other port, shall at once report to this Board any facts connected with any person or thing on said vessel, or that came thereon, which he has reason to think may endanger the public health of this district; and he shall report the facts as to any person being or having been sick thereon of a contagious disease, and as to there being, or having been during the voyage or since her arrival, any infected person or articles thereon.

SEC. 38. The word "cattle" shall be held to include all animals, except birds, fowl and fish, of which any part of the body is used as food; the word "butcher" shall be held to include whoever is engaged in the business of keeping, driving or slaughtering any cattle, or in selling any meat; the words "private market" shall include every store, cellar, stand and place, (not being part of a public market,) at which the business is the buying, selling, or keeping for sale, of meat, fish, or vegetables for human food.

SEC. 39. That no person shall become, or continue, or engage as, or in the business of, a butcher, at or in any public or private market or stand in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, in said district, without a permit therefor from this Board.

SEC. 43. The keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, and the preparation and keeping of all meat and fish, birds and fowls, shall be in that manner which is, or is generally reputed or known to be, best adapted to secure and continue their safety and wholesomeness as food. That on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1867, neither the slaughtering nor the driving of cattle shall be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of Forty-second-street; nor shall the slaughtering of cattle be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street, nor at any place in the City of Brooklyn, without a special written permit from this Board.

SEC. 45. That no cattle, hogs or sheep shall be driven (where allowed at all) in the generally built-up portions of either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except between the hours of eight of the evening and one hour after sunrise of the next morning; nor shall more than twenty cattle, or more than one hundred hogs, or more than one hundred and fifty sheep, be driven together; and they shall be driven in streets and avenues (leading toward their destination) where they will least endanger the lives of human beings, as the Board may designate.

SEC. 46. That no cattle shall be kept in any place of which the water, ventilation and food is not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health, safe condition, and wholesomeness for food.

SEC. 47. That every butcher and milk dealer and their agents shall allow the parties authorized by this Board to freely and fully inspect their cattle and meats, fish and vegetables, held, offered or intended for sale, and will be expected to answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by such persons relative to the condition thereof, and of the places where such articles may be.

SEC. 49. That no meat or dead animal, above the size of a rabbit, shall be taken to any public or private market for food until the same shall have fully cooled (and all blood shall have ceased dripping therefrom) after its killing, nor until the entrails, head, (unless the same be skinned,) hide, horns and feet shall have been removed. Nor shall gut fat, or any unwholesome or offensive matter or thing, be brought to or near any such market.

SEC. 50. That no decayed or unwholesome vegetables shall knowingly be brought into said district to be consumed or offered for sale for human food, nor shall any such articles be kept or stored therein.

SEC. 51. That no person shall, without consent of this Board, bring into said district, for use as a drink for human beings, or offer or have for sale in said district, as such drink, any poisonous or deleterious liquid.

SEC. 52. That no meat, fish, vegetables, or milk, or unwholesome liquid, shall knowingly be bought, sold, held, offered for sale, labeled, or any representation made in respect thereof under a false name or quality, or as being as what the same is not as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety for food or drink.

SEC. 56. That no cattle shall be slaughtered, dressed, or hung, or the meat or any part thereof within any city of said district, wholly or partly within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley or place; nor shall any blood, or dirty water, or other substance from such cattle, meat, or place of killing, or the appurtenances thereof, be allowed to run, fall, or to be in any such street, avenue, sidewalk, alley or place.

SEC. 57. That no building occupied as a slaughter-house, or any part thereof, or any building on the same lot, shall, without a special permit from this Board, be occupied for a dwelling or lodging place: that every such building shall at all times be kept adequately and thoroughly ventilated; that no blood shall be allowed to remain therein over night; that adequate underground connections shall be made from every such building with a public sewer, and the floor of such building on which the slaughtering is done, and the yard, shall be cemented and paved so as not to absorb blood, and so as to carry all liquid into the sewers.

SEC. 59. That upon any cattle, meat, birds, fowl, fish, or vegetables being found by any inspector or other officer of this Board, in a condition which is in his opinion unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a weight or quality in these ordinances condemned or forbidden, he shall cause the same to be examined by two reputable persons, reasonably competent to judge in respect thereto, whom he may conveniently find; and if both said persons disagree with him in opinion in respect thereto, he shall take no action, and give no order relative to the same, till he has been instructed by the Sanitary Superintendent or his assistant; and if one or both of said persons agree with him in respect to said articles, then such inspector or officer may forbid the same being offered or exposed for sale, or being sold, for human food, till the owner or party in charge or other proper person has obtained the consent of the Sanitary Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent, or of this Board to their being so offered, used or sold. And if both such persons agree with him in opinion, he may order the same to be removed; and thereupon, or if said Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent, or this Board shall have approved the judgment of said Inspector, it shall be the duty of the owner and party in charge to speedily remove such articles from any market, street or public place, and not to sell or dispose, or offer to sell or dispose thereof for the purpose of human food. And in default of such removal, and also in case of disobedience to such order, and also in all cases where, in his opinion, such articles, by reason of their being in a decayed or offensive condition, would, if allowed longer to remain, be dangerous to health, the same (as this Board may provide) may be caused to be removed by any Inspector, police officer, or officer of this Board, to some suitable place, at the expense of the party who should have removed the same, and the owner and party in interest must take notice thereof.

SEC. 60. That neither the business of slaughtering cattle, nor the keeping of any slaughter-house, nor the yarding of cattle, shall be begun or undertaken at any new or additional place within the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except pursuant to a permit from this Board, nor shall any person or corporation keep any slaughter-house or yard, or any cattle therein hereafter, without a permit from this Board.

SEC. 62. That no butcher or dealer shall keep in any market, any refrigerator or ice-box, unless the same shall be lined with lead or some proper metallic substance, so as to be water-tight, nor unless the same be provided with a pipe of lead, zinc or copper leading therefrom to the nearest gutter or proper waste pipe.

SEC. 63. That no person engaged in the selling or keeping for sale of any fish, meat, birds, fowl, or vegetables, shall without a permit from this Board, occupy or encroach upon any portion of any street or sidewalk, or public place in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn.

That no person shall, in the built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, or adjacent thereto, sell or have for sale any fish in or from any vehicle or in any street or public place, from which all parts which are not usually cooked for food have not been removed.

SEC. 65. That no part of the contents of or substances from any sink, privy, or cesspool, nor any manure, ashes, garbage, rubbish, or dirt, shall be by any person flung or allowed to run or drop into or remain in any street or public place, except as herein elsewhere specified; nor shall the same be thrown or allowed to fall or run into the North or East Rivers, save through the proper underground connection.

SEC. 67. That no person shall deposit upon any street or public place within the generally built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, or upon any paved street, any dirt or brick, or other material or dirt taken from any ground therein, in such manner as to occupy more than one hundred square feet of surface of any street or place (and the same shall be compact and at one side,) nor allow the same to remain more than twelve hours, without a permit from this Board, or unless such occupancy shall be otherwise duly authorized by paramount authority. Nor shall any such substance be so deposited or allowed to remain by any person as to obstruct the free flowage along any gutter.

SEC. 68. That it shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any and every building or place of business in the generally built-up portions of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, within forty days after the publication hereof, to provide and cause to be provided, and at all times thereafter to keep or cause to be kept and provided, within such building or place of business, a suitable and sufficient box, barrel or tub, and several thereof, if needful, for receiving and holding, without leakage, and without being filled to within four inches of the top thereof, all the ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances of whatever kind that may accumulate during thirty-six hours from said building or place of business, or the portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee or occupant; and every such box, barrel and tub designed to hold ashes shall be made of or lined with some suitable metal; and all ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances that should be removed from such building and place of business, or from that part for which said receptacles were provided, (and none other, without the proper consent,) shall be placed therein, and no such box, barrel or tub shall remain on any sidewalk or in any public place longer than may be needful for the removal of the contents thereof.

SEC. 70. That all occupants, so preferring, may deliver their ashes, garbage, and rubbish directly to the proper carts, to be taken away at any hour of the day when said carts may be present; and said carts may take such articles from receptacles delivered at any such hour; *provided,* that such garbage or rubbish be not highly filthy or offensive; and in the latter case, the same shall not be so delivered or received during the period from sunrise of any day till 10 o'clock of the evening of the same day.

SEC. 71. That no lime, ashes, coal, dry sand, hair, feathers, or other substance that is in a similar manner liable to be blown by the wind, shall be seived or agitated or exposed, nor shall any mat, carpet, or cloth, be shaken or beaten, nor any cloth, yarn, garment, or material or substance be scoured, cleaned, or hung, nor any business be conducted over or in any street or public place, or where it, or particles therefrom, or set in motion thereby, will pass into any such street or public place, or into any occupied premises. That neither any usual nor any reasonable precaution shall be omitted by any person to prevent fragments or other substances from falling, to the peril of life, or dust and light material flying into any street, place or building, from any building or erection, while the same is being altered, repaired, or demolished, or otherwise.

SEC. 73. That no owner, part owner, tenant or occupant of any building or erection shall allow any part thereof, or any substance therein, or anything thereto attached, and which any such person can control or remove, to continue or remain in a position or condition that shall imperil the life or safety of any person thereat or therein, or who is or may properly be in any street or place.

SEC. 75. That no person being owner, lessee or tenant of any house or building shall allow any water or other liquid to run from or out of his building or ground, upon or across any sidewalk or curbstone, and if such substance is allowed to pass upon any street it must reach the same by a passage to be kept at all times adequate and in repair by such person, under or through such flagstone or curbstone; and no such water or other liquid, or ice therefrom, shall be allowed to gather or remain on the upper surface of such curb, flagstone or passage; nor shall such person allow any accumulation of such water or liquid, or the ice therefrom, upon any street or place, but shall at all times cause the same to be removed, or to pass along the gutter or some proper passage to one of the rivers or into a sewer.

SEC. 76. That no butchers' offal or garbage, nor any dead animals, nor any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter, shall be thrown by any person or allowed to go into any street, place, sewer or receiving basin, or into any river or standing or running water or excavation, or upon the ground or premises of any other person in the built-up portions of said District.

SEC. 77. That every person, when cleaning any street, shall clean, and every contractor shall cause to be cleaned, the gutters and parts of the streets along which the water will run, before using any water to wash the same; and no substance that could be before scraped away shall be washed or allowed to be carried or be put into the sewer, or into any receptacle therewith connected.

SEC. 78. That no person shall throw, or allow to run or pass into any public reservoir, water-pipe, or aqueduct, or into or upon any border or margin thereof, or excavation or stream therewith connected, any animal, vegetable, or mineral substance whatever; nor shall any person allow the same to be done, (having power and right to prevent the same;) nor shall any person do or permit to be done, (having right or power to prevent the same,) any act or thing that will impair or peril the purity or wholesomeness of any water or other fluid used or designed as a drink in any part of said District; nor shall any person bathe (nor except in the discharge of a public duty, put) any part of his person into such water; nor shall any unauthorized person open any erection or unscrew any hydrant holding such water.

SEC. 80. That it shall be the duty of every person using, making, or having any drain, soil pipe, passage, or connection between any sewer (or with either the North or East Rivers) and any ground, building, erection, or place of business, and in like manner the duty of the owner and tenant of all grounds, buildings, and erections, and of the parties interested in such place of business or the business thereat, and in like manner the duty of all Boards, officers, and persons (to the extent of the right and authority of each), to cause and require that such drain, soil pipe, passage, and connection shall at all times be adequate for its purpose, and shall convey and allow freely and entirely to pass whatever enters or should enter the same.

SEC. 85. That no vault, privy, sink, cistern, or cesspool shall hereafter be made or rebuilt in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except in accordance with the regulations, and pursuant to a permission first obtained from this Board; nor shall any erection or cover be made or put upon or over the same, until the same has been inspected by some person authorized by this Board and been found to correspond to such permit and regulations; and no privy shall be built within two feet of the line of any lot.

SEC. 87. That no person shall draw off, or allow to run off into any ground, street, or place of any city, the contents (or any part thereof) of any vault, privy, cistern, cesspool or sink; nor shall any owner, tenant or occupant of any building to which any vault, sink, privy or cesspool shall appertain or be attached, permit the contents, or any part thereof, to flow therefrom, or to rise within two feet of any part of the top, or permit said contents to become offensive; nor shall any privy or other erection in this section mentioned, be filled with or covered with dirt till its filthy contents shall be emptied.

SEC. 89. That no person shall throw into or deposit in any vault, sink, privy or cesspool, any offal, ashes, meat, fish, garbage or other substance, except that of which any such place is the appropriate receptacle.

SEC. 90. That every tub or other receptacle in any necessary house, sink or privy (or placed, or allowed to stand therein, by any owner, tenant, or occupant of any building, or premises, and) used to contain any liquid or partially liquid substance, shall be sufficiently strong, perfectly tight, and adequately provided with a strong cover and with hoops and handles; shall not be allowed to be filled to within four inches of any part of the top, and shall not be allowed (or its contents) to be offensive. And the provisions of these ordinances relative to emptying cesspools, and to throwing any substance therein, shall apply to said tubs and receptacles as if here repeated and applied thereto.

And no person shall throw, drop, or allow to fall into the North or East River, or into any street or place, any substance being, or having been part of, the contents of any such vault, cesspool, privy, sink, tub, or receptacle, or any offal.

SEC. 91. That neither the contents of any such tub, or of any receptacle, cesspool, privy, vault, sink, or water-closet, cistern, nor anything in any room, excavation, vat, building, premises, or place, shall be allowed to become a nuisance, or offensive, so as to be dangerous or prejudicial to life and health.

SEC. 92. That no cart or other vehicle for carrying any offal, swill, garbage or rubbish, or the contents of any privy, vault, cesspool or sink, or having upon it or in anything on such cart any manure, or other nauseous or offensive substance, shall, without necessity therefor, stand or remain, nor shall a needless number gather before or near any building, place of business, or other premises where any person may be; nor shall any such cart or vehicle occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading, or in passing along any street or through any inhabited place or ground; nor shall any such cart or vehicle, or the driver thereof, or anything thereto appertaining, be (or by any person having a right to control the same, be allowed to be) in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive; and when not in use, all such carts, vehicles, and all implements used in connection therewith, shall be stored and kept in some place where no needless offence shall be given to any of the people of said district.

SEC. 96. That all putrid or offensive matter, and all night soil, and the contents of sinks, privies, vaults and cesspools, and all noxious substances in the built-up portion of any city, shall, before its removal or exposure, be disinfected and rendered inoffensive by the owner, lessee, or occupant of the premises where the same may be, or (in default of the same being so done) by the person or contractor who removes or is about to remove the same; and for all such matter so disinfected and rendered inoffensive, the person (not being such tenant, owner, or occupant) who shall so disinfect and remove the same, shall be entitled to demand and receive a compensation, to be fixed by the Board of Health, not exceeding twelve cents per cubic foot for making such disinfection and removal, to be paid by any tenant, owner, or occupant.

SEC. 98. That the drivers of all carts for the removal of any garbage, offal, rubbish, or dirt from any building or premises, shall give adequate notice to those dwelling in any street whose buildings or premises such cart is about to or should approach for the removal of any substance aforesaid.

SEC. 99. That every owner, lessee, tenant, and occupant of any stall, stable, or apartment in which any horse, cattle, or swine, or any other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate, within the built-up portion of any city, shall cause said liquid and manure to be at once removed to some proper place, and shall at all times keep or cause to be kept such stalls, stables, and apartments, and the drainage yard, and appurtenances thereof, in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and no offensive smell shall be allowed to escape therefrom. Every such stall, stable, or apartment, where horses or cattle are kept, shall have an underground and properly covered manure vault of not less than sixty-four cubic feet capacity.

SEC. 100. That no pile or deposit of manure, offal, dirt, or garbage, nor any accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance, shall be made within the built-up portions of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or upon any open space inclosed within any portions thereof, or upon the piers, docks, or bulkheads adjacent thereto, or upon any open grounds near (or upon any vessel or scow other than those to be speedily, and according to the duty of any person, removed, lying at) any such pier, wharf, or bulkhead, except according to a permit obtained from this Board, and according to its regulations. And no person shall contribute to the making of any such accumulations. Nor shall any straw, hay, or other substance which has been used as bedding for animals, be placed or dried upon any street or sidewalk.

SEC. 101. That no person shall allow any swine or goat to run at large in any City, and no person shall, within the built-up portions of any City, or within one thousand feet of any residence or place of business or street thereof, keep any swine or goat, without a permit so to do from this Board.

SEC. 103. That no cattle, sheep, horse, goat, goose or mule, or any dangerous or offensive animal, shall be allowed by any owner, or by any person having charge of, or who should have charge of the same, to go at large in any street or public place in either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn. And no pigs, swine or cattle shall be unloaded from any cars upon any street or public place in the City of New-York, except pursuant to a written permit from this Board.

SEC. 107. That no person shall leave in or throw into any place or street or public water, nor offensively expose or bury the body (or any part thereof) of any dead or fatally sick or injured animal; nor shall any person keep any dead animal or any offensive meat, bird, fowl or fish in a place where the same may be dangerous to the life or detrimental to the health of any person.

SEC. 108. That any animal, being in any street or public place, within or adjacent to the built-up portions of New-York or Brooklyn, and appearing in the estimation of any officer or inspector of this Board (and of two discreet citizens, called by such officer or inspector to view the same in his presence) injured or diseased, past recovery for any useful purpose, and not being attended and properly cared for by the owner or some proper person, to have charge thereof for such owner; or not having been removed to some private premises, or to some place designated by such officer or inspector within one hour after being found or left in such condition, may be deprived of life by such officer or inspector, or as he may direct, and shall thereafter, unless at once removed by the owner or proper person, be treated as any other dead animal found on a street or place.

SEC. 112. No person shall obstruct, delay, or interfere with the proper and free use, for the purposes for which they may be, and should be, set apart and devoted, of any dock, pier, or bulkhead set apart for the use of any contractor or person engaged in removing any offal, garbage, rubbish, dirt, dead animals, night soil, or other like substances, or with the proper performance of such contracts.

SEC. 113. That it shall be the duty of every contractor and person (their agents and employes) who has contracted or undertaken to remove any diseased or dead animal, offal, rubbish, garbage, dirt, street sweepings, night soil, or other filthy, offensive, or noxious substance, or is engaged about any such removal, or in loading or unloading of any such substance, to do the same with dispatch, and in every particular in a manner as cleanly and little offensive, and with as little danger and prejudice to life and health as possible.

SEC. 118. That the owners, lessees, tenants and managers of every blacksmith or other shop, forge, coal-yard, foundry, manufactory and premises where any business is done, shall cause all ashes, cinders, rubbish, dirt and refuse to be removed to some proper place, so that the same shall not accumulate at any of the above-mentioned premises, or in the appurtenances thereof, nor the same become filthy or offensive. Nor shall any smoke, cinders, dust, gas, or odor be allowed to escape from any such building, place or premises to the detriment or annoyance of any person not being therein or thereupon engaged.

SEC. 120. That no person shall permit or have any offensive water or other liquid or substance on his premises or grounds to the prejudice of life or health, whether for use in any trade or otherwise; and no establishment or place of business for tanning, skinning, or scouring, or for dressing hides or leather, or for carrying on any offensive or noisome trade or business, shall hereafter be opened, started, or established in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, nor elsewhere in said district in or near any city or village, without a permit of this Board. And every such establishment now existing shall be kept cleanly and wholesome, and be so conducted in every particular as not to be offensive, or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 121. That no person shall boil any offal, swill, bones, or fat, in the built-up portions of any city or village, save in ordinary cooking, nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, fat boiling, gut cleaning, or the skinning or making of glue from any dead animals, or parts thereof, nor any other occupation that is dangerous or detrimental to life or health, be hereafter established within any of said cities or villages; nor shall any person work or engage therein, in any such business or occupation; and every business and pursuit of the kind in this section named, whether carried on in the built-up portions of a city or elsewhere, shall be promptly discontinued, unless the continuance thereof shall be allowed by a permit of this Board.

SEC. 125. That every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any building or lot (whether vacant or occupied,) within or near the built-up portions of any city or village, shall keep and cause to be kept the sidewalk and flagging, and curbstone in front thereof, in good repair and condition; and that every such person shall keep and cause every such sidewalk to be kept free from obstructions, as well as also free from any incumbrance, and free from all substances of every kind.

SEC. 126. That no person shall take, or allow to go or be taken (having the right and ability to prevent the same,) any horse or other animal nor any vehicle, upon any sidewalk or footpath in front of any building, to the peril of any person; nor shall any person block up or obstruct any street or place, or contribute thereto.

SEC. 128. That a tenement-house shall be taken to mean and include every house, building or portion thereof which is rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied as the house, home or residence of more than three families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets or privies, or some of them. A lodging-house shall be taken to mean and include any house or building, or portion thereof, in which persons are harbored or received, or lodged for hire for a single night or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in for any term less than a week. A cellar shall be taken to mean and include every basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining. The phrase "boarding-house" shall be held to include every building, and every story and portion thereof, which is at any time or usually used, leased or occupied, or intended so to be, by any number of persons, exceeding ten, as boarders thereat. And the word "manufactory" shall be held to include every building, and every story and portion thereof, in which any sort of labor or work is done, which calls for the continued presence of several persons during several hours of the day or night engaged about said work or labor; and the word "saloon" shall be held to include every portion of any building in which the business of selling meals, liquors, drinks, or refreshments of any kind, shall be conducted and includes concert saloons.

SEC. 132. That every person who shall be the owner, lessee, or keeper or manager of any boarding-house or manufactory, shall provide or cause to be provided for the accommodation thereof, and for the use of the lodgers and boarders and workers thereat, adequate privies or water-closets, and the same shall be adequately ventilated, and shall at all times be kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition; and no such privy or water-closet shall be allowed to be or become a nuisance, or be dangerous or detrimental to life or health. And no offensive smell or gases, from or through any outlet or sewer or through any such privy or water-closet, shall be allowed, by any person aforesaid, to pass into such house or any part thereof, or into any other house or building.

SEC. 133. That no owner, lessee or keeper of any tenement-house, lodging-house, boarding-house or manufactory shall cause or allow the same to be overcrowded, or cause or allow so great a number of persons to dwell, be, or sleep in any such house, or any portion thereof, as thereby to cause any danger or detriment to life or health.

SEC. 134. That every owner, lessee and tenant and manager of any boarding-house or manufactory shall cause every part thereof and its appurtenances to be put, and shall thereafter cause the same to be kept, in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall speedily cause every apartment thereof in which any person may sleep, dwell or work, to be adequately lighted and ventilated; and, if the same be a manufactory, shall cause every part thereof in which any person may work to be [illegible], and be provided with such [illegible] and safeguards as not, by reason of the want thereof, or of anything about the condition of any such manufactory or its appurtenances, to be unnecessary danger or detriment to the life or health of any person being properly therein or thereat.

SEC. 135. That no owner or lessee of any building, or any part thereof, shall lease or let, or hire out, to be occupied by any person, or any portion thereof, nor allow the same to be occupied as a place in which, or for any one to dwell or lodge, except when said building or such parts thereof are lighted, ventilated, provided and accommodated, and are in all respects in that condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness for which these ordinances or any law of this State provide, or in which they or either of them require any such premises to be kept. Nor shall any such person rent, let, hire out or allow, having power to prevent the same, to be used as or for a place of sleeping or residence, any portion or apartment of any building, which apartment or portion has not at least two feet of its height and space above the level of every part of the sidewalk and curbstone of any adjacent street, nor of which the floor is damp by reason of water from the ground, or which is [illegible] by any offensive gas, smell or exhalation prejudicial to health. But this section shall not prevent the leasing, renting or occupancy of cellars or rooms less elevated than aforesaid, and as a part of any business carried on therein, or which shall not be intended to be occupied as, or by any person as a sleeping apartment, or as a principal or sole dwelling apartment.

SEC. 138. That no person shall hereafter erect, or cause to be erected or converted to a new purpose, by alteration, any building or structure which, or any part of which, shall be inadequate or defective in respect to strength, ventilation, light, sewerage, or of any other usual, proper, or necessary provision or precaution; nor shall the builder, lessee, tenant or occupant of any building or structure, or the owner [illegible] to the right or ability of either to remedy or prevent the same,) cause or allow any matter or thing to be or to be done in or about any such building or structure dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 140. That no new burying-ground, cemetery, tomb or vault for dead bodies shall be established, nor shall the remains of any dead human body be buried in any existing burying-ground, vault, tomb, or cemetery, in either of said cities, nor shall any receptacle be opened, exposed, or disturbed, except according to the terms of a permit therefor given by this Board; and every body buried in any such place shall be buried to a depth of six feet below the surface of the ground, and four feet below any [illegible] street.

SEC. 141. That every sexton and other person having charge of any burying-ground, cemetery, tomb, or vault in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, shall, before twelve o'clock of Monday of each week, make return to this Board of the bodies and persons buried since their last return, and in such form, and specifying such particulars, as the special regulations of this Board shall require.

SEC. 145. That every person who acts as a sexton or undertaker in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, or has the charge or care of any vault, tomb, burying-ground, or cemetery for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall register his and her name and residence, and the nature of his charge, to be registered with this Board.

SEC. 146. That no person or company being a manufacturer of gas, or engaged about the manufacture thereof, shall throw or deposit, or allow to run, or having the right and power to prevent the same, allow any gas-tar, or refuse matter of or from any gas-house, works, or manufactory, to be thrown or deposited into any public waters, river, or stream, or into any sewer therewith connected, or into any street or public place, [illegible]

SEC. 148. That no person shall, except according to a permit or the regulations of this Board, set off or fire any gun or other fire-arm, or [illegible] in any public street, alley, or place within the built-up portions of any city in said District, whereby any human life may be imperiled.

SEC. 149. That no person shall sell or give to any other person or permit any other person to get (having the right and ability to prevent the same) any drink, when such first-named person may have reason to think or believe that such drink may cause danger or detriment to life.

SEC. 151. That no distiller, or brewer, or other person, shall manufacture, or have or keep for sale, any liquid designed as a drink or beverage for human beings which would be, if used, needlessly dangerous or detrimental to life or health.

SEC. 152. That no person shall engage in or encourage any fight, or the dealing of any blow by any human being, in any street in said district, against any other person; nor shall any person permit such fight, having power and authority to prevent the same.

SEC. 153. That no person shall race or run or rapidly drive any horse or other animal in a public street or place, or allow the same to be so driven, [illegible] any kite, stone, or other missile, or discharge any fireworks, fire-crackers, or other [illegible] by, or by [illegible], whereby any human life may be put in danger or peril.

SEC. 157. That no person being the lessee, manager, conductor, or owner of any theatre, shall cause, or permit, or allow the same, or any part or appurtenance thereof, to be or become unsafe, by reason of inadequacy, or insufficiency, in respect of strength, ingress, or egress, cleanliness, ventilation, or in any other respect, [illegible]

SEC. 159. That no person shall [illegible] any public [illegible] pursuant to a permit from this Board.

That no keeper of any such pound shall allow the same, or any animal therein, [illegible] food, ventilation or cleanliness, [illegible] become [illegible] detrimental to human life or health.

SEC. 161. That no person shall take or call any dog into, or allow any dog to go into any street or public place, in either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, between the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of September, in any year, unless such dog be muzzled, or when being led by a chain or a string; and nothing in this section shall repeal or supersede any existing regulations as to such dogs, not inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 162. That no person shall hereafter erect, start, or establish in any city or village in this District, without the consent of this Board, any factory, works, or place of business for boiling any varnish or oil, or for the distilling of any ardent or alcoholic spirits, or for making any lampblack, turpentine, or tar, or for conducting any other business that will or does generate any unwholesome, offensive or deleterious gas, smoke, deposit, or exhalation, or that may be offensive or dangerous to life or detrimental to health.

SEC. 163. That, except as herein specially or otherwise provided, [illegible] the Board of Metropolitan Police shall, through its proper officers and agents, and as near as may be according to its existing regulations, [illegible] and subject to the supervision of this Board, carry into effect [illegible] powers heretofore exercised by said Board of Police; and that said Board of Metropolitan Police shall regularly advise [illegible] this Board [illegible] conform to [illegible] special regulations of this Board.

SEC. 165. That every person who omits or refuses to comply with, or who resists any of the provisions of these rules, orders, sanitary regulations, or ordinances, or any of them, made pursuant to [illegible] chapter of the Laws of 1866, or of chapter six hundred and eighty-six of the Laws of 1866, or of chapter one hundred and fifty-six of the Laws of 1867, or the execution of any order or special regulation of this Board, will be liable to the arrest, and penalty, prescribed [illegible] in said law [illegible] must be taken [illegible]

Resolved, That those portions of the Sanitary Code heretofore known as sections six, eight, nine, ten, eleven, fifty-eight, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-seven, one hundred and forty-four, one hundred and fifty-four, be and the same are hereby repealed and annulled.

Resolved, That the following be adopted as additional sections of the Sanitary Code:

SEC. 166. No person, owner, or consignee of any vessel or cargo, and no officer of any vessel, [illegible] law, ordinance or regulation, shall or should have been obtained to pass quarantine, or to come to [illegible] front of the City of New-York or Brooklyn, shall [illegible] upon land, or cause to be unladen or landed, [illegible] having first received a permit from this Board so to do: and [illegible] shall be obtained from the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent at the Court-house in Brooklyn, and for the City of New-York, of the Superintendent of this Board at No. 301 Mott-street.

SEC. 167. No person owning, occupying or having charge of any stable or other premises shall keep or allow thereon or therein any dog, or any other animal which shall by noise disturb the quiet or repose of any one or more persons in the vicinity, to the danger of the life or health of any such person.

SEC. 168. No animal or vegetable substance, nor street sweepings, muck or silt, nor dirt gathered in cleaning yards, buildings, docks or slips, nor the refuse of factories, nor any other substance which is liable by decay to generate or to render the atmosphere impure or unwholesome, shall be deposited or used to fill up or raise any lot, or ground, or the bank, dock, wharf or pier in any of the built-up portions of said District, or any ground filled up for the purpose of building thereon, except pursuant to a special permit from this Board.

[L. S.] JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES OF ALL STYLES SELLING at great bargains; 50 second-hand top buggies, broughams, open wagons, [illegible] &c.; harness all styles. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BROWN HORSE, 15¾ hands; sound and kind in single and double harness. Apply to No. 433 4th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CATAWBA WINE, FROM THE KELLEY'S ISLAND WINE COMPANY, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, sole agent, No. 128 Fulton, corner Nassau-st., basement.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $96.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Aug. 3
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Oct. 26

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.

Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA	Aug. 7
TARIFA	Aug. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN,	MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO,	NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, Aug. 24.

For freight, passage, exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Gruneboum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Kern's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on Saturday, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY, July 31
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, Aug. 17

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP EDINBURGH, OF the Inman Line,

will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, July 31, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of passage: First cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 11.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	$90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin $170 | Steerage $67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

LEXOW & VOIGT,
General Passenger Agents,
No. 3 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA	THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND	CUTTING	SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN	GROGAN	SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK	THOMSON	SATURDAY, Aug. 24

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 1.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Aug. 8.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The favorite steamer PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

The favorite steamship TYBEE will succeed the PERIT and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—FREIGHT REDUCED TO 10 CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT. For Charleston, the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. During the present dull season this line will dispatch their next ship, the popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from foot of Wall-st., East River. Other ships of this line will be dispatched as the requirements of shipping demand.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Aug. 10.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR,	H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent.	Gen'l Sup't.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY, Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:23, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:23 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L.V. R.R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

3:30 P.M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.

5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.

6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter rail ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	5 00	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 28th	6½ A. M.	Sunday, 28th	2½ P. M.
Monday, 29th	3 P. M.	Tuesday, 30th	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 31st	6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 31st	3 P. M.		

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 31st	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 31st	7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1	3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1	6¾ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2	3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2	7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3	4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3	7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4	7½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4	4½ P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN!

CAPTAIN AND SALESMAN,
JAMES S. THROCKMORTON.

On and after THURSDAY, Aug. 1, will leave Red Bank at 3 o'clock P. M., daily, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.)

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry), connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOOKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SHAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.

There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.

This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.

The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.

Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to
Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER,
Major of Engineers,
Milwaukee, Wis.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., July 20, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867, for work and materials for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, N. Y., as follows:

1. For furnishing three thousand straight piles, more or less, each fifteen feet long, to be of spruce, yellow or white pine or chestnut, to be pointed and headed, and not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt. Piles to be delivered at such points between Albany and Troy, N. Y., at the U. S. dykes and islands, as the engineer in charge may direct.

Bids will be received for so much per foot delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 100 piles per day.

2. For furnishing 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone. Stone to be delivered in the dykes between Troy and Albany, N. Y., or on the dykes and islands at high-water mark, at such points as the engineer in charge may direct. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 yards per day.

3. For driving 30,000 feet of piles, more or less. Piles to be driven at such points at the U. S. dykes and islands between Van Wie's Point and Troy as the engineer in charge may direct. Piles to be driven at least ten feet into the bottom. In measuring the amount driven, the whole length of the piles will be counted. Bids will be received for so much per foot. Driving to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 600 feet per day.

4. For furnishing to the United States five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone. Stone to be of material not apt to disintegrate, (slate stone not received,) and to be in pieces not less than 15 inches deep.

Stone to be delivered at high-water mark on the dykes and islands between Albany and Troy, N. Y. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 300 cubic yards per day.

5. For grading and paving 10,000 square yards, more or less, surface measure, of the old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy, N. Y. The rubble stone for grading will be delivered in piles at high-water mark on the dykes and islands, and must be graded according to profiles set by the engineer in charge. The paving will consist of a slope wall, placed on the rubble-stone, at least 15 inches deep, well laid and rammed, the stone for which will also be delivered on the dykes at high-water mark.

Proposals will be received for so much per square yard, surface measure, complete, including grading and paving. Work to commence by the 1st of September, and to be completed by the 1st of December.

6. For the timber work on 3,000 running feet, more or less, of dyke between Albany and Troy, N. Y., as follows:

The pile-heads to be cut off 6 inches below high water mark, the piles being about 6 inches apart in the front row, and not more than four feet apart in the back row, which is parallel to the front and about 9 feet from it; two courses of 8x12-inch timber will be bolted to the piles in each row by bolts not more than 12 feet apart; the timber of each course will be connected by scarf-joints, the pieces of the lower course to be bolted together at the scarf, those of the upper spiked together; the two courses securely spiked together by spikes not more than five feet apart; the courses bolted to the parallel rows, to be connected together by tie-pieces dovetailed into the lower course, and under each binder an iron rod to run between the parallel courses to assist in strengthening. The United States will furnish all the materials. Bids will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, to include cutting off pile heads and all the necessary labor for the wood work as above described: work to commence Aug. 20, and be completed by Sept. 30, 1867.

7. For furnishing 4,000 pounds, more or less, of 1-inch wrought-iron rods, with 3-inch square heads and nuts and washers; rods to be about 12 feet long, or of such lengths as may be indicated by the engineer in charge; to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, New-York. Bids will be received for so much per pound; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 pounds per day until completion of contract.

8. For furnishing 3,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron bolts, with nuts and washers, bolts varying from ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter, and from 12 to 22 inches long, as may be indicated by the engineer in charge. Bolts to be delivered piled on board United Steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue, at the rate of 150 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.

9. For furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron spikes; spikes to be of such dimensions as may be indicated by the engineer in charge, varying from 8 to 18 inches long, and from ½ to 1 inch square, without heads; spikes to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue, at the rate of 500 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.

10. Forms of proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given, and responsible parties desiring to bid will be conveyed to the locality where the work is to be done, and specimens of the work shown them, any day at 10 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted.) Separate proposals will be received for each of the above classes of materials and labor, and no bid will be received unless made on the proper form and accompanied by good guarantees, certified to as required.

The successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, for the prompt and proper fulfillment of their contracts.

Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Captain Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.

EAST PIER AT CHARLOTTE, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 22, 1867.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until Aug. 1, 1867, at 6 P. M., for materials and labor for rebuilding the East Pier at Charlotte, Genesee River, N. Y., as follows:

CLASS I.—TIMBER.

35,000 lineal feet, more or less, of white pine flatted timber, from 8 to 11 inches thick, and not less than 8 inches wide on the flatted surface of small end of sticks, which are to be in lengths of 20, 30, 40 and 50 feet, (average 40 feet,) and of uniform thickness.

20,000 lineal feet, more or less, of good, sound, square white pine timber, 12x12 inches, in lengths of 20, 30, 40 and 50 feet, average 40 feet.

80,000 feet board measure, more or less, good sound 3-inch white pine plank, 20 feet long.

70,000 feet b. m., more or less, of good, sound 3-inch elm plank, 20 feet long.

5,000 feet b. m. sound rock elm, in the log, suitable for treenails.

These materials must be delivered at such points in Genesee River as may be designated by the undersigned or his agent, without any extra charge for delivery, one-half before the 1st of October, 1867, and the remainder before 1st June, 1868.

CLASS II.—CONSTRUCTION.

For the labor required to complete the new Pier, the contractor therefor being furnished the materials delivered by the contractors for material, (stone excepted, which is deliverable in the cribs,) and being expected to *finish* the new work, including its proper connection with the old, according to the directions of the undersigned or his agent. The price will be stated at so much per lineal foot of square and flatted timber used, and it must cover the whole construction and completion of the new Pier 2,300 feet in length. The price may be also stated at so much per foot of length of Pier measured along its middle line. Persons desiring to bid will be furnished, at their request, with the necessary blank forms; no other bids will be received. Bids for timber and labor must be separate, the contracts being given to the lowest bidder in each class, without regard to aggregates.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.

Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.

Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Custom-house, New-York City, office of the Superintendent of Repairs, until Aug. 3, for heating the third and fourth stories of the New-York Custom-house with low pressure steam-heating apparatus, direct radiation. The coils or radiators to be appropriately finished, or covered with ornamented screens, and to have marble tops. The bidder must state the price per cubic foot of space heated; first, for heating without ventilation, and secondly, for heating with introduction of fresh air to each radiator, and in either case must he warrant to heat the space to 70 degrees, and during the coldest season. The price to include all the cutting, masonry and repairs that may become necessary for or in consequence of the construction of the apparatus. The bidder must state the size and kind of boilers, whether cast or wrought iron, the kind of radiators and the amount of radiating surface per 1,000 feet of space to be heated he proposes to use in both of the above cases.

Ten (10) per centum of the amounts found due will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been well established to the satisfaction of authorized officers of the department, by its operation during one full season. Proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for heating apparatus for New-York Custom-House," and addressed to J. F. MORSE, Superintendent of Repairs.
J. F. MORSE, Sup't.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Aug. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for the Female department of Grammar School-house No. 44, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
W. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN BURRAS,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
Trustees of the Fifth Ward.

PROPOSALS WANTED FOR FURNISHING 6,000 cubic yards of chips of trap rock stone for macadamizing, not exceeding 2½ inches in size, such as left from the Belgian pavements, said chips to be furnished on board vessels at most convenient docks to the quarries. Also price per cubic yard for delivering said chips at the drawbridge on Westchester-road, near West Farms, and at dock in Westchester village. Address JOS. HUSSON, Secretary to Commissioners, No. 43 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

9½	Miles Railroad Track.
2	Turn Tables.
25,000	Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500	Cross Ties.
9,560	Pounds Railroad Iron.
4	Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1	Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8	Flat Cars.
2	Hand Cars.
2	Push Cars.
586	Pounds Car Springs.
2	Crow Feet.
4	Spike Mauls.
1	Track Gauge.
1	Fire Tongs.
1	Railroad Depot Building.
1	Foreman's Quarters.
1	T. Wharf.
157	Pounds American Packing.
55	Pounds Jute Packing.
30	Feet Rubber Hose.
1	Douglas Pump.
2	Water Casks.
1	Feed Pipe.
1	Cistern.
2	Office Desks.
1	Cooking Stove.
1	Stove.
4	Claw Bars.
2	Shackle Bars.
1	Lantern.
2	Signal Lanterns.
2	Grind Stones.
2	Padlocks.
1	Turning Lathe.
8	Spades.
45	Shovels.
3	Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2	Water Buckets.
2	Jackscrews and Levers.
8	Anvils.
7	Bellows.
2	Pinch Bars.
1	Cold Chisel.
2	Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8	Sledge Hammers.
15	Hammer Handles.
2	Spike Punches.
1	Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6	Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2	Vises.
1	Cross-cut Saw.
173	Pick Axes.
24	Pick Axe Handles.
4	Square Brasses.
2	Stuffing Boxes.
1	Brass Faucet.
1	Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. O. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 27. Dry Goods.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.	No. 29. Firewood and Coal.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 31. Whale Oil.
No. 10. Leather.	No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides.	No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 18. Tallow, &c.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 20. Brushes.	No. 35. Sand.
No. 22. Stationery.	No. 36. Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 19, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 33, 34, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

TO MACHINISTS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 A. M. of SATURDAY, the 3d day of August, 1867, for the supplying of stop-cocks and fire hydrants, viz.:

10 20-inch stop-cocks.
25 12-inch stop-cocks.
75 6-inch stop-cocks.
25 4-inch stop-cocks.
75 fire hydrants, Ayer's pattern.
75 fire hydrants, Race & Matthews' pattern.

Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for stop-cocks and fire hydrants," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be, for the stop-cocks, two thousand dollars, and for the Ayer's pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars, and for the Race & Matthews' pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Prospect Park at their office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of Aug. 1, 1867.

For paving with trap-blocks a part of the plaza at the junction of Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office on the Park.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids that they may deem to be prejudicial to the interests of the Park. J. N. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

BROOKLYN, July 16, 1867.

TO ARCHITECTS.

The Town Hall Commissioners of the Town of Jamaica will receive plans and specifications for a Town Hall, to be erected in the Village of Jamaica, until the 15th day of August, at 12 o'clock M.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all plans and specifications inconsistent with the interests of the town. The Board will pay for the plan and specification approved by them $250. For further particulars inquire of the Secretary of the Board at Jamaica, or No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.
GEORGE SKIDMORE, Secretary.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.

Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M.	Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MOTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

NOTICE.—TICKETS FOR THE GRAND MASONIC PICNIC at Myers Grove, dated Aug. 1, are good for Jones' Wood WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The programme is now being prepared, and will be published in a few days.
CHAS. S. BELCHER,
Chairman Executive Committee.
JAS. A. OVINGTON, Secretary, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.

THE NEW AND DAZZLING PANTOMIME.
A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

The celebrated Pantomimist and Clown,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS.
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
Have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS.—LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE GREAT FESTIVAL, PANTOMIME, TOURNAMENT, ACROBATS, POSTURING, DANCING, SINGING, BOREAS, ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA.
FRIDAY—Benefit of JOHN J. JONES, Treasurer.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $300. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—For great power, purity and sweetness of tone the instruments of this firm are of the highest degree of perfection, and yet the price charged for them is for a first-class piano the most reasonable in price.
Factory and Warerooms,
No. 233 East 21st-st.

A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened on or about Aug. 1, at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
FREDERICK BLUME.

$75 TO $600—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army and Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

16,000	Uniform Coats.
34,000	Uniform Jackets.
7,775	Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000	Knit Drawers.
128,000	Knit Shirts.
40,000	Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000	Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000	Woolen Blankets.
33,000	Rubber Blankets.
10,000	Rubber Ponchos.
190,000	Lined Sack Coats.
100,000	Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000	Forage Caps.
89,000	pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900	pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000	Brogans.
130,000	Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000	Hat Feathers.
100,000	Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000	Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000	Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500	Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000	pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000	pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807	pairs Leggings.
434	Hussar Jackets.
1,600	Straw Hats.
2,173	Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151	Buckles for Trousers.
54	yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419	yards Blue Flannel.
1,392	yards Green Merino.
129	yards Black Wigans.
799	yards Black Alpaca.
443	yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

FIFTY-SECOND AUCTION SALE.

85,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL.
On WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, noon,

75,000 TONS

of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place,

10,000 TONS

deliverable at Washington, N. J.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY,
NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM the War Department, I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 11 A. M., the following property, viz.:

A large quantity of ship augurs, halter bolts, bell cranks, horse lines, boats, cork fenders, glass gauges, boat hooks, capstan bars, cans, oil drainers, fire hooks, pickaxes and handles, Union Jacks, dead lights, caulking mallets, sail palms, rivets, composition spikes, thimbles, band leads, pokers, marline-spikes, shovels, grind-stones, whips, 92,768 pounds assorted iron, scrapers, coffee mills, signal lanterns, binnacle lamps and yarn, &c., &c., &c., all in good order and condition.

Also, a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's property and camp and garrison equipage, consisting, in part, of ambulances, carts, wagons, trucks, harness, water buckets, pumps, 300 stoves, ranges, caldrons and furnaces, 500 pounds old zinc, 2,000 pounds old iron, bath tubs, tin boilers, handcuffs, shackles, saws and other tools, grain sacks, dishes, bowls, cups, casks, barrels, &c., &c.

Also, four wooden buildings, lately constituting Transit Hospital, each 140 feet long, 21 feet wide and 12 feet high.

Terms of sale, cash on rendition of accounts by the Auctioneer.

A deposit of ten per cent. or more, as the Auctioneer may decide, required from purchasers.

The buildings must be removed within ten days, and at the risk of the purchasers.

The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.

For further particulars and an examination of the property, apply to the Storekeeper at the Barracks, or to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

"SAUGERTIES LEAD AND PAINT WORKS."—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the above valuable property at Saugerties, on the Hudson River, 100 miles from New-York City; consists of a large three-story stone mill 25x40, four wooden buildings formerly used as boarding-houses, one 150x30, two 118x18, one 46x30; stone warehouse, 50x32; brick carpenter shop, 24x22; stone building, 26x15; and commodious stone dwelling house with good garden. The mill has a never-failing water-power, driving an overshot wheel of any required size. The mill is equally well adapted for cotton, woolen, paper, or any other manufacture. The whole property embraces about six acres, and is very eligibly located, having daily access to the City by the Hudson River Railroad and steamboat direct from Saugerties.

For particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
NO. 395 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 26, 1867.

I WILL SELL SIX (6) GOVERNMENT HORSES at public auction at Battery Barracks, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.

Terms of sale—Cash.

By order. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, and Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., at Williamsbridge. Postponed from Monday, on account of the storm. By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Wednesday, July 31,) at the residence of Mr. E. W. Taylor, Spencer's Corners, on the old Boston Post-road, one mile from Williamsbridge station. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale or of the auctioneer's, No. 62 Liberty-st. Trains via Harlem Railroad 7¼, 8½ and 9¾ A. M. Conveyances may be had at Williamsbridge station.

MACHINERY.

LAW OFFICES, NO. 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.
E. W. STOUGHTON, E. H. & C. B. STOUGHTON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Advocates in Patent Causes.

NOTICE.

Messrs. ROBINSON, HARRISON & CO., the manufacturers of the Lock-up Safety Valve, known as the Robinson Valve, are the only parties authorized to use any portion of the "Cameron" patent, and caution is hereby given to all parties using any other lock-up safety valves than the above, as they will be immediately prosecuted for infringement. E. H. & C. B. STOUGHTON, Attorneys for owners of Cameron's Patent.

PAPER ENGINES FOR SALE.—SIX second-hand paper engines; rolls 30 inches long, 28 inches diameter; extra bed plates and roll bars; six Phelps' cylinder washers, all complete, with extra driving and lifting gears, pinions, &c. Apply to F. S. & J. PARKER, New-Haven, Conn., or to WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO., New-York.

WANTED—AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILER, 60 to 80 horse power. Apply to the New-York Building Block Company, No. 21 Vesey-st., New-York.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager...............WM. WHEATLEY.
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31,
THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
LOTTA, LOTTA,
THE YOUNG AND VERSATILE COMEDIENNE.
She will appear
EVERY EVENING
IN
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
AND
FAMILY JARS,
introducing her great specialties.
Box Book open.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AND WEDNESDAY'S MATINEE.
The dramatic company in TIME TRIES ALL and STAGE-STRUCK TAILOR. Prof. Logrenia, Magician; Birds, Mice, &c.
MATINEE Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents; children under ten years 15 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.............................Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 31, AT 8.

1. March, "Turkish"	Mozart
2. Overture, "Masaniello"	Auber
3. Waltz, "Flugschriften"	Strauss
4. Selection, "Ione"	Petrella
5. Overture, "Uriel Acosta"	Schindelmeisser
6. Polka Mazurka, "Libelle," (new)	Strauss
Polka, "Express," (new)	Strauss
7. Reverie for Orchestra, (new)	Vieuxtemps
8. Fantasie, "William Tell"	Rossini
9. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"	Suppe
10. Waltz, "Ersten Curen"	Strauss
11. Lied, "Das Bild der Rose"	Reichardt
Mr. F. LETSCH.	
12. Quadrille, "L'Africaine"	Strauss

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—NO. 600 Broadway, near Niblo's.—The genuine NEGRO ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS EVERY NIGHT.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING THIS AFTERNOON? Answer—To see LESLIE on the tight rope at High Bridge, at 4 o'clock.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY? Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE. NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

R. H. MACY.
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. GRINDLE CAN CURE WORSE cases of private diseases, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living and become useful members of society, if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Gleet and Strictures may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and Ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Sceptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 38 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DISEASES of females exclusively treated at Dr. DUBOIS' office, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.; remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5; relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters confidential. Advice gratis. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private advice (letter) free. Send for it and escape imposition. Electricity scientifically applied. Mme. DUBOIS always in attendance. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," or his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. One dollar per vial. Book of sixty pages gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; $2 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Erection of Booths on the Sidewalks—The Health and Quarantine Boards.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday. There were present Messrs. Acton, Swinburne, Schultz, Clarke, Dr. Dalton, and Mr. D. B. Eaton.

A number of complaints were presented and filed.

A proposition was entertained to establish a sanitary inspectorship in Portchester and in Rye.

Dr. Stone, as Chairman of the Committee now deciding upon the respective duties of the Health and Quarantine Boards, where their boundaries of jurisdiction meet, reported progress and asked for further time, which was granted.

An opinion was read by Counsel D. B Eaton, Esq., to the Board, in respect to the powers and duties of the Metropolitan Board of Health, upon the application of the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company, to locate booths and stands upon the streets and sidewalks. Mr. Eaton, after citing the various provisions of the act of incorporation of the Company, says:

What is asked of the Board, so far as I can see, is, in substance, that it will give it consent—*permission*—for the erection of booths at the places named; and what the Board has to decide, after approving the form or size, is whether it should give such permission and locate the booths.

At this place my duty, under this act, would seem to end, had not you directed me to state what are the duties of the Board. As before stated, I can only submit a few legal suggestions on this point.

In "determining" as to location, size and number of booths, you must needs have some standard—such as a charity, a profit, a public right and convenience—of some kind, in reference of which to determine. This at once renders very material what I have stated as to the two defined objects of this corporation, and the provisions of its by-laws. What are you to regard as the real objects of this corporation?

1. Must it be looked upon as an institution of charity and patriotism, devised and conducted for the support of a meritorious class of persons, and with no more than a very incidental regard to any pecuniary results, other than to give sure employment and liberal pay and profit to such persons?

If so then the inquiry will be material, how many are there of such persons; will they secure larger compensation for their time and trouble; do they petition for places, &c., so as to warrant erections on the street for their business?

2. Is this corporation substantially a business enterprise—looking like others to the profits of stockholders and given great privileges as a condition of going to one description of people only for employes, and which people being very numerous may be and will be employed as cheaply as any one else?

If so, then it will be needful to determine how far the public rights in the streets shall be handed over to this corporation for the profit of its stockholders?

3. If the corporation is regarded as combining in any proportions the two last indicated elements, then the two classes of inquiries will of course arise together.

4. And, in every case, the public interest in open streets, free to the equal enjoyment of all, must be considered in comparison with the humane claims of soldiers and their orphan sons, or with the interested solicitation of a private corporation, (or of a combination of the latter elements,) as the Board may estimate the character and purposes and effects of this corporation.

5. It would seem to be but a reasonable precaution and duty of this Board, in exercising an authority so seriously affecting the public interest and involving so much responsibility, to request that all applications be in writing and state the street number against which the proposed location is to be made, the whole width of the street and sidewalk, and the exact proposed location on such sidewalk and street, and the business proposed to be done thereat. And the same reasons would seem to require that the permits should be in writing and be equally specific, and be recorded and numbered in records of the Board.

Whether they should be for an unlimited time is for the Board to consider.

9. The only remaining point to be considered is the effect to be given to the 12th section of the 806th chapter of the Laws of 1867.

This act was enacted ten days subsequent to the act herein first referred to.

Both acts must doubtless stand, unless they are clearly inconsistent; and I must confess I am not free from some doubt as to whether they can both stand—in other words, whether the section 12 of the last act prevents this Board exercising the authority conferred upon it by the section 6 of the former act. Besides, the question is pending before the Court of Appeals whether the section 12 is constitutional; but I will state the result of my reflections;

1. At the date of this act it may be assumed that the Legislature was aware that the authorities of the City of New-York were in the habit of giving permission to various persons to carry on business in booths in the City of New-York.

2. The first portion of this section 12 not only takes away from such authorities, but also from "all Boards, &c., (except the Metropolitan Board of Health, &c.,) all authority relative to venders, intelligence offices, public porters, &c."

After this act, (if valid,) no such vender, porter, &c., could, by the Mayor or other municipal authority, be authorized to have a stand or conduct business on the streets and sidewalks.

Whatever power was in the City authorities to allow such occupancy of the streets, so far as it had not been before given to this Board, is by this section taken from the City and conferred on the Board of Police; but subject to this further provision of said section 12, viz.:

"But it shall not be lawful for said Board of Metropolitan Police, nor any other board or officers, after the passage of this act, to grant permits, nor shall any permit be granted, to any person or persons, to occupy or obstruct any portion of any public street, sidewalk," &c., &c.

A portion of this power of allowing streets to be occupied had been taken from the City and given to this Board by the first act referred to, and the residue is taken from the City and given to the Board of Police by the twelfth section of the last act; and as that section contains reference to this Board by name, and the clause just recited prohibits not only the Board of Police, but "other boards," from giving permits to encumber streets or sidewalks, I am unable to see why the prohibition does not extend to this Board as well, and hence prevents this Board exercising the power conferred by the sixth section of the first-named act.

10. It may be suggested that this twelfth section refers to a paper in a special form—to a technical "permit."

It seems to me, the true construction and object of the provision is, that the Boards referred to are not to be considered as having the power to allow or authorize any one in any form to occupy a street or sidewalk. And, referring to the foregoing sixth section, although it is not that the Board may or shall give a permit, yet I think the provision is equivalent. The erections are not to be made—the occupancy of the street is not to be allowed—except the Board of Health gives consent.

After the Board determines, if it give permission, and to the extent it gives permission, the erections may be made and no further. The essential idea is that the Board of Health, and not the Mayor, is the authority by whose consent or permission the erections may be made.

It to determine the size and location of a booth, to be erected on a public sidewalk, involves more than the giving of a permit for its erection, it seems to me to at least involve that much; and if this Board cannot give a permit—an assent to any such erection—I think it cannot "determine the size, number and location" of booths to be erected on the streets of New-York until said section 12 is repealed or annulled.

Mr. Bosworth moved to refer the communication of counsel on the booth matter to the Law Committee, which was agreed to.

The Board then adjourned.

Opening of Bids at the Comptroller's Office.

The opening of bids for the undermentioned contracts at the Comptroller's office took place yesterday. The following are the names of the lowest bidders, and to them, in accordance with the law, the contracts are awarded:

STREET DEPARTMENT.

Flagging sidewalk in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets (west side)—C. Keyes, $651 20.

Regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and Harlem River—C. Keyes, $4,298 25.

Regulating, &c., Sixty-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues—Terence Farley, $28,055 40.

Regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues—M. Gavin, $3,890 30.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

Regulating and paving with Nicolson pavement, Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce; Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman; Broad-street, from Wall to South; Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth—All awarded to the Nicolson Pavement Company at the following rates respectively: $15,896 25; $21,740; $43,512 50, and $65,969.

Regulating and paving with stone blocks Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River—T. Gearty, $10,877 36.

Sewers in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington; and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm—J. Duffy, Jr., $3,080.

Sewers in Seventy-seventh and Eightieth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues—James Casey, $20,755 20.

Sewers in Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues—J. Kelly, $13,880.

Regulating and paving with stone blocks Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to West-street—G. Eddy, $16,090.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Alderman Loew in the Chair.

A report was read from the Committee on Printing and Advertising, presenting a resolution directing that hereafter only such bills as have been conjointly acted on by the Common Council shall be published in the weekly papers, while the full proceedings, as heretofore, continue to be published in the daily papers. It was adopted.

A resolution in favor of paving Irving-place with Belgian pavement was adopted.

The Board concurred in a resolution of the Board of Councilmen, giving the Second-avenue Railroad Company permission to extend its tracks in Sixty third-street, between First and Third avenues.

The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 4 P. M.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Mortality Record—Dr. Harris' Weekly Letter.

The following are the deaths from small-pox, measles, scarlatina diphtheria, whooping-cough, typhoid fever, typhus fever, cholera, cholera infantum, diarrhœal maladies, and other zymotic diseases, registered during the week ending Saturday, July 27, 1867:

WARDS.	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Croup	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Cholera	Cholera Infantum	Other Diarrhœal Diseases	Cholera Morbus	Other Zymotic Diseases	Total from Zymotic Diseases	Deaths by Accident	Total
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	—	—	9	1	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	7	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	2	—	1	12	1	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	2	9	1	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	12	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	11	3	—	—	17	—	—
9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	4	—	—	13	—	—
10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	14	—	—
11	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	12	12	—	—	29	1	—
12	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	2	12	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	10	—	—
14	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	9	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	—	—
16	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	1	13	—	—
17	—	5	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	26	10	—	1	48	1	—
18	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	1	18	1	—
19	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	12	—	11	35	—	—
20	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	16	11	—	1	34	1	—
21	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	11	7	—	2	25	4	—
22	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	3	18	1	—
Totals	1	24	7	4	4	3	2	13	—	176	91	—	55	350	13	677

DR. HARRIS' LETTER.

In the week that ended on the 27th inst. there were 677 deaths in New-York, including 63 in public institutions, 32 of the latter number being inmates of the island asylums. The total mortality in Brooklyn amounted to 277 deaths, of which 26 occurred in Kings county institutions.

The zymotic causes stand charged with 350, or 51.69 per cent. of the deaths in New-York, and with 113, or 42.60 per cent. of those in Brooklyn. Three-fourths of these zymotic maladies were diarrhœal, 176 in New-York and 88 in Brooklyn, or more than half the entire zymotic list being cholera infantum, so called. Of infants under a year old there perished 336 (49.63 per cent. of total mortality) in the former city, and 132 (44.08 per cent. of total) in the latter. A little more than half of these being certified to as cholera infantum, and most of the others were directly certified as deaths by enteritis or entero-colitis; 477 children (or 70.46 per cent.) under four years died in New-York, and 186 (or 67.11 per cent.) in Brooklyn. Mortality by convulsive and nervous disorders of childhood was less than in the corresponding weeks in former years. This seems to have been due to the unusually low temperature (71.66 Fahrenheit) the past three weeks.

Upon mapping out the fields in which the excess of mortality has been chiefly concentrated the past three weeks we find that in the Tenth, Eleventh, the eastern quarter of the Seventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-first, the southwestern half of Twenty-second, together with the lower section of the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Wards not only all the total increase of deaths, but that in those regions, with only a moiety of the City population, more than nine-tenths of all the fatal diarrhœal maladies have occurred.

The following memorandum shows the course of mortality in certain Wards: In the Eighteenth Ward, extending from Sixth-avenue to the East river, and from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth streets, there were 39 deaths, 37 of which occurred in the narrow belt east of and including Third-avenue. In that tenant house district 29 infants died. In the Twenty-first Ward, excluding Bellevue Hospital, there were 35 deaths, 30 of which occurred in the 28 blocks east of Murray Hill, and only 5 of which occurred in the 70 blocks lying between Third and Sixth avenues.

Interesting Trial of Steam Fire Engines—Amoskeag vs. Newark—Accident to the Newark Engine.

By the direction of the Committee on Apparatus of the Metropolitan Fire Department, Messrs. Wilson and Galway composing said Committee, the apparatus of Engine Company No. 10, of Amoskeag Manufacture, and one of the Gould Machine Company patterns of Newark, N. J., underwent a trial of their respective merits yesterday at the foot of Fourteenth-street, East River.

The Fire Department Committee expressed themselves dissatisfied with the trial, owing to the injury sustained by the Newark Engine in the bursting of one of her pumps, and the rupture of her feed-pipe, this occurring before the trial was half completed. It was therefore arranged that another exhibition should take place at an early day, when it is expected that some definite conclusion will be formed. Chief Engineer Kingsland and his Assistant Perley were on the ground directing the movements of the men under their charge. Below will be found a schedule of time, &c., of the two engines.

The terms of the contest did not seem to be very well understood by those immediately interested. The Amoskeag machine came on the ground with fire up. It was then stated that there would be a test as to which would get up steam first, so the fires had to be raked and the boilers allowed to cool. Soon after 10 o'clock all was announced in readiness, and the chief gave the signal "to fire up." Both fires were then lighted, and a. 6½ minutes from that time Engine No. 10 started water. A half minute later the Newark engine started water. Both played through 250 feet of hose, with an inch and one-eighth nozzle. The steam gauges stood as follows during this trial:

NEWARK ENGINE.	lbs.	ENGINE NO. 10.	lbs.
Steam pressure	30	Steam pressure	50
Water pressure	60	Water pressure	80
Steam pressure	35	Steam pressure	50
Water pressure	85	Water pressure	100
Steam pressure	45	Steam pressure	60
Water pressure	120	Water pressure	120
Steam pressure	55	Steam pressure	70
Water pressure	140	Water pressure	120
Steam pressure	60	Steam pressure	80
Water pressure	160	Water pressure	160
Steam pressure	55	Steam pressure	80
Water pressure	160	Water pressure	170
Steam pressure	50	Steam pressure	80
Water pressure	145	Water pressure	180

A strong wind prevailed at the time, which interfered greatly with the streams so far as distance was concerned. At all events the Amoskeag engine distanced her competitor some 30 feet. The pipes were then removed, and they proceeded to throw water through what is known as an open "butt." In this the Newark engine succeeded in beating her antagonist by a distance of 40 feet, although she failed to keep up the solid body of water for more than a few moments.

It was while playing through the open "butt" that it was discovered that the Newark engine had burst one of her pumps, (she has four,) and the feed-pipe had sustained a serious injury.

Four lines of hose, 50 feet each, were then attached to the Amoskeag engine, each line having a one-inch nozzle attached. Water was then thrown a distance of 75 feet. Next on the programme was a stream through a one and three-eighths of an inch nozzle through 50 feet of hose, a distance of about 225 feet.

The Newark engine was now withdrawn, owing to the injuries sustained.

One thousand feet of hose were then attached to the Amoskeag engine, with an inch and one-eighth nozzle, when a solid body of water was thrown a distance of 154 feet. This action was loudly applauded by the large concourse of spectators congregated in the vicinity.

The steam pressure was 160 pounds.
The water pressure was 160 pounds.
The steam pressure was 160 pounds.
The water pressure was 180 pounds.
The steam pressure was 160 pounds.
The water pressure was 185 pounds.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Supervisor Smith in the chair.

On motion of Supervisor Tweed, $5,000 was set apart to pay the expenses of additional clerk hire for the Surrogate.

Bills reported by the Special Committee on the new Court-house for materials and construction, were as follows:

J. B. & W. Cornell, for iron as per contract, $18,153 19.

Eastchester Quarry Company, stone and labor, $15,314 50.

Andrew J. Garvey, for plastering and ornamental work, $5,636 60.

Jacob Voorhees, for building stone, $3,216.

John H. Keyser & Co., gas-fitting and plumbing, $2,368 98.

Matthew Kane, window-sashes, $964 50.

The report in favor of allowing these bills was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday, 2 P. M.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at the Comptroller's office at 11 A. M., yesterday, Mayor Hoffman presiding, reports were read from the Treasurer of the Board of Excise, B. F. Mainerre setting forth that the gross amount received for licenses from May 25, to June 25, 1867, was $150,146 67, of which 25 per cent. being reserved according to law, a balance of $112,610 remained to be paid into the Sinking Fund; and that the gross amount for licenses for the month ending July 25, 1867, was $59,422 33, of which 25 per cent. being reserved, a balance remained of $44,566 75, and adding to this $150, fines received from Court of Special Sessions, the total balance for July was $44,716 75.

The following resolution, offered by the Mayor, was adopted:

Whereas, The Excise Commissioners have paid into the City Treasury to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund moneys as follows: For the month ending May 25, 1867, $652,958 33; for the month ending June 25, 1867, $150,146 67; for the month ending July 25, 1867, $59,422 33—$862,527 33. Less deductions for Inebriate Asylum, $23,282 78; Commissioners of Charities, $173,263 27; expenses 3 per cent., $25,575 83—$222,121 88; and,

Whereas, While paying in addition thereto interest on a portion of said amount, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, amounting to $[illegible], the said Excise Commissioners have, as appears, deducted three per cent. of the whole amount for expenses of collection, being $25,575 83, nearly tenfold the amount of interest received: therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is requested to apply respectfully to the Treasurer of said Board of Excise Commissioners for a statement in detail of the items making up the amount deducted for such expenses.

Another resolution, offered by the Mayor, was adopted, directing the Comptroller forthwith to invest the $642,238 11, paid into the City Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of the Tax Levy of 1867, being a portion of the moneys collected for Excise licenses, granted since the date of the passage of that tax levy. The resolution requires that the money shall be invested in interest-bearing stocks or bonds of the City or County of New-York, giving preference to the earliest maturing stocks or bonds; and that proposals for the sale to the Commissioners of such stocks or bonds be advertised for in the Times, *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *World*.

Larceny in a Station-house—A Doorman Turns Thief, and Continues his Depredations for Months.

For the past three or four months it has been very evident that a thief had access to and was on familiar terms with the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue. Articles of every description, belonging alike to prisoners and officers and other attaches have been missed, and no clue could be obtained either to the articles or the purloiner. Capt. F. C. Speight becoming tired of thus being braved and foiled in his own Station-house, finally turned detective, and on Monday last, to use a technical phrase, "set up a job" on the thief that was successful in trapping him. Sergt. O'Brien took $27, marking it in such manner that it could be identified, and gave it to a young man named Walter Newberry, who, during the day, feigned intoxication in the street, was arrested by Officer Perkinson and taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house. He was there locked up in a cell, and his coat having been saturated with lager-beer, the officer saying that it was wet, took it off the person of Newberry, and hung it up outside the cell-door. Mr. Newberry then laid down in the cell in such way that he could command a view of the coat, while Capt. Speight, Sergt. O'Brien and Officer McCarthy took a position from whence, concealed from view, they could keep the same object in sight. Very shortly afterward all the watchers were rewarded by seeing Wilber Fiske Hendricks, the doorman of the Station-house, take down the coat, feel through the pockets, and, coming to the pocket-book containing the money, put it in his pocket and walk away. He was immediately followed by Sergt. O'Brien, who arrested him, and the stolen property was found in his possession. Hendricks, fairly trapped, admitted his guilt.

Yesterday afternoon Hendricks was taken before Justice Dodge at Jefferson Market Police Court, and the affidavits of Capt. Speight, Sergt. O'Brien and Mr. Newberry, embodying the facts above related, filed against him. The accused is a young man of 27 years of age, a native of New-York City, and gave his occupation as that of a book-keeper. Notwithstanding the facts were so strongly against him, he pleaded "not guilty," but was committed in default of $1,500 to answer the charge of grand larceny at the Court of General Sessions. Hendricks is of fine personal appearance, and has filled the position of doorman at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house for the past four months, all of which time it would appear he utilized in his peculiar way.

The Board of Audit—An Injunction Served—Its Meeting Adjourned Sine Die.

The Board of Audit appointed by the last Legislature to hear and adjust claims against the City was to have met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, to proceed with the business for which they were appointed. Since the last adjournment rooms have been engaged in the *Daily News* building for the meetings of the Board, and fitted up at considerable expense. Quite a number of spectators assembled there at the hour appointed for the meeting (12 M.) yesterday to see what would be the result of the injunction issued by Judge Barnard on Saturday last forbidding the Board to meet. All the members of the Board were present in an ante-room, but some of them took their seats upon the Bench. At the appointed hour of meeting Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the Board, stepped into the main room and announced to the audience "that the Board of Audit had been enjoined by the Supreme Court from holding any meetings, and would, therefore, stand adjourned until that question was settled. Due notice of the time of the next meeting of the Board would be given to the public." With this announcement the members of the Board and the audience departed.

It was the intention of the Board to take up the claims for salaries yesterday, of which there is a list of 174 on file.

Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., has been appointed Counsel to the Board, and will argue the case of the injunction before the Supreme Court on the 9th of August next.

The Charges Against Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.

No further proceedings have yet been taken in this case, and those having charge of the matter are so exceedingly reticent that very little information on the subject can be obtained. It is now said, however, that the following gentlemen will compose the Commission appointed by the Standing Committee of the Diocese to hear evidence on the subject, with a view, if deemed necessary, to present Mr. Tyng for trial before a jury of five Presbyters, in accordance with the canon: Rev. Dr. Walton, Chairman; Rev. Dr. Howland, Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Haskins, William E. Curtis, Esq. and Richard Harrison, Esq. Mr. Curtis is a prominent member of Mr. Tyng's church, and his appointment is regarded as an evidence that the Committee are animated by a desire to give Mr. Tyng a fair trial. Mr. Harrison is a son of a comptroller of the Corporation of Trinity Church.

The Commission will probably meet on Thursday next. Mr. Tyng has not, as yet, received any official notification of the fact that proceedings are to be taken against him.

It is generally supposed that even should Mr. Tyng be found guilty, he will be merely admonished, and neither suspended nor degraded.

The Atlantic and Columbia Boat Clubs Again.

New-York, Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I shall feel obliged if you will afford me a small space to reply to Mr. Hamblin in regard to the Columbia and Atlantic six-oared race, which was to have taken place on Saturday last, 27th inst. He says "there is no law in boating, or in the rules of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, that prohibits a boat carrying a cover." It is true, as it was not acted on on Saturday, 27th, but at a full meeting of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association on Monday, 29th, it was resolved unanimously that at the ensuing regatta for single scull, double scull, six-oared and barge races, no boats with a cover would be allowed to compete. We have yet to learn that Mr. Wood is the "acknowledged authority" in boating matters, as we can name several gentlemen who at least equal him in knowledge, experience and everything appertaining to rowing. Beside, Mr. Wood might be a partial judge in a question affecting the Atlantic Club, as he trained them when the Atalanta Club of New-York defeated them in September, 1865; in November, 1866, when the Columbia Club won the race against them, and previous to the present race we have often seen him in a small boat coaching the Atlantics over the course. Among those who indorsed the Columbia's objection to row the *Experiment* with her cover were Mr. H. Wallis, of the Hudson Club, Judge for the Atlantics; Mr. B. Brady, President of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association; the Columbia's Judges, Messrs. Roahr and Swan, of the Atalanta Club. But we do not wish to cite any further authority, as common sense proves that it is not a fair and equal test to row an open against a covered boat. The Atlantics own the *Lightfoot*, admitted to be one of the fastest six-oared outriggers in our waters; why did they not row in her if it was too rough for the *Experiment?*

A MEMBER OF THE COLUMBIA CLUB.

An Illicit Still Discovered by an Alarm of Fire.

Last night, at 9:30 o'clock, there was an alarm of fire from the Jefferson Market tower, which was located at No. 122 West Eighth-street, and was caused by a burning chimney, the premises being occupied on the street floor by the grocery store of A. & E. Cosgrove & Co. The Fire Department was promptly on the ground, and before the extent of the fire was known, Officer Donohue, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Engineer Eli Bates, of the Fire Department, broke into the cellar, where they found an entirely different fire from the one they were expecting. The cellar was a distillery, complete in all its appointments, and capable of turning out one barrel of whisky per day. There were in the premises at the time five large hogsheads of mash and two barrels of whisky, with the brand of the United States Revenue Inspector, of the date of May 22, 1867, upon them, and also the brand Thomas B. Kerr & Co., Nos. 138 and 140 West Seventeenth-street, as manufacturers. All of this property, as well as the premises, were taken possession of by the Police, who also arrested John Cosgrove, Patrick Connolly, Patrick Stacom and James McDermott who appeared to have some thing to do with the grocery store, and lodged them in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. McDermott, however, claims to be the owner of the establishment, and the others will doubtless be released this morning by the United States authorities, who were notified last evening by Capt. Caffrey of the Fifteenth Precinct, of the discovery which had been made, and of the seizure and arrests.

There are no means of knowing how long the still has been in operation, but probably for some time, the cellar giving indications of being entirely familiar with its occupant. Every precaution had been taken to screen the operations carried on in it from the public gaze, the front being tightly boarded up, and the only means of egress and ingress being by a trap-door in the rear part of the grocery store, so deftly placed in the floor as to be invisible to the casual observer.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF A GUEST AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

At a late hour on Monday night, Mr. Julius F. Sachse, residing at No. 1,526 Vine-street, Philadelphia, and on a visit to this City, retired to his room, located on the fourth floor of the Metropolitan Hotel. Being somewhat restless, his slumbers were light, and at about 1:30 o'clock A. M. he was aroused by hearing a singular noise proceeding from beneath the bed. Looking over the foot-board of the bed, he saw a man's head, and springing to the floor, he grappled with the intruder. The latter, a young man, produced a pistol, and pointing it at the head of Mr. Sachse, declared that if he made any noise calculated to arouse the inmates of the hotel, he would blow his brains out. Awed by the threat, the rightful occupant of the room released his hold of the thief, and the latter, putting on his shoes and cap, turned to leave the room. Mr. Sachse again grappled with him, but after a lengthy struggle the thief broke away, and, running into the hall, made his escape down stairs. Finding that his cries for assistance had met with no response, Mr. Sachse returned to his room, and, once more securing the door, retired to bed. Yesterday morning, on entering the railroad ticket-office at the hotel, he found there a young man named James H. Livingston, from whom he had purchased a railroad ticket for Philadelphia on the day previous, and whom he at once identified as the person whom he had discovered in his room. On being accused of the fact the young man seemed considerably astonished, and indignantly denied the charge. Detective Farley was called in, and Livingston was given into custody. He was taken before Justice Hogan at the Tombs, who, on the above statement of facts, committed him for trial. He is a native of Syracuse, aged 20 years, and has been for the past two years employed in the railroad ticket office at the hotel. He claims that it is a case of mistaken identity, he having left the hotel at 8:30 o'clock on Monday evening, and did not return until yesterday morning. He has heretofore borne an excellent character.

LARCENY OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.

Michael O'Connor was arraigned charged with having stolen a silver watch and chain valued at $35 from John Duffy, a resident of Philadelphia. On Monday afternoon Duffy and O'Connor were out drinking rather freely, until Duffy became intoxicated. He alleges that while he was in that condition, O'Connor stole the watch and chain. Officers Hey and Kennelly, of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested O'Connor, and it was then learned that the watch had been sold to a man named Varick, in Rector-street, for $6, in whose possession it was soon after found. O'Connor was committed for trial.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Mr. Samuel Goldman, of No. 226½ William-street, appeared in Court yesterday and preferred a complaint of grand larceny against Mary Ann Burns, an Irish domestic, 27 years of age, who had been formerly in his employ. Mr. Goldman charges the accused with having, on the night of the 25th instant, stolen from his house wearing apparel valued at $220. The woman was seen in the house on the night in question, although she had no business there. The magistrate committed her for trial.

A BOLD THEFT.

Wm. Gillespie, a Scotchman, aged 53, and John Rielly, an Irishman, 53 years old, were brought before the sitting magistrate charged on complaint of Wm. Eaves, at present an inmate of the House of Detention, with having robbed him of a coat, vest and hat, valued at $7. Eaves alleged that while walking through West-street, at a late hour on Monday night, he was accosted by the accused. Gillespie seized him and stripped off his (Eaves') coat and vest, which he handed to Rielly, who attempted to escape with the property. Eaves remonstrated with the robbers, when Gillespie struck him a severe blow in the face. Eaves cried loudly for help, when Officer Gorman, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, ran to the spot and arrested both the accused. They were committed to prison to await trial.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

Yesterday Margaret Arundel, an Irish domestic, living at No. 102 Centre-street, was arrested by Officer Brummerhop, of the Sixth Precinct, on the charge of having stolen from Mrs. Wiedelmina Linstell, of No. 93 Fourth-avenue, four silk dresses, the same number of dresses of less costly material, and a silk sack, altogether of the value of $430. When arrested a portion of the stolen property was found in her possession, and Justice Hogan committed her to the Tombs for trial.

ATTEMPTED THEFT IN A BARBER-SHOP.

John R. Halsey, of No. 182 Water-street, yesterday entered the barber-shop of Angelo Amato, No. 118 Fulton-street, and hanging his coat and vest on a peg, seated himself in a chair. In his vest pocket was a watch and chain attached, valued at $260, and $25 in bills. Soon afterward William Abbott entered the place, and seeing the vest of Mr. Halsey hanging there, removed his coat and hung it above the vest of that gentleman. After waiting a few moments Abbott took down his coat, carefully removing the vest of Mr. Halsey at the same time, and with the articles of clothing on his arm, started for the door. Unfortunately for him, his movements had been witnessed by the owner of the property, by the aid of a mirror, and he was stopped and given into the custody of Officer Lyons, of the Second Precinct, who took him to the Tombs Police Court, where Justice Hogan committed him for trial. The prisoner is a resident of No. 166 Orchard-street, and is by occupation a car-conductor. He had the assurance to plead not guilty.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A boy 15 years of age, named Archibald McCandless, was arrested on board the Coney Island ferry-boat by Officer Flanagan, of the Ninth Precinct, who found on him a silver watch which had been stolen; but, although several persons had had their pockets picked, the owner of the watch could not be found, and McCandless could not, therefore, be prosecuted for the larceny. His father was in Court, and at his request the boy was committed to the House of Refuge for the term of twelve months.

THE YOUTHFUL BIGAMIST.

The examination in the case of Marietta Hartung, *nee* Bennett, the girl of sixteen, who is charged with having two husbands living, was concluded yesterday. No facts of any public interest were elicited, and the decision was reserved.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A TRIO OF SHOPLIFTERS.

On Monday afternoon two women named Elizabeth Yates and Martha Jones, went into the store No. 245 Grand-street, and engaged the attention of the salesman, Alfred Hanison, by pretence of making purchases. After a few minutes spent in this way, they went out without buying anything. Soon after they had left Hanison discovered that they had taken with them a piece of silk containing fifteen and a half yards, and valued at $56 50. He at once pursued them, and very soon overtaking them, handed them over to the custody of the Police. On being arraigned Martha Jones denied her guilt, but Elizabeth Yates admitted having committed the offence, and both women were held, in default of bail, to await a trial at the General Sessions.

On the same afternoon a woman named Mary Sullivan went to the store of Bridget Scanlan, No. 75 Division-street, and employing the same devices started away with a muslin dress worth $8. She was, however, seen by two ladies, who were in the store, in the act of secreting the dress, and was arrested almost as soon as she had left the place. She was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Alleged Attempt to Obtain Money under False Representations.—A young man named Andrew Bowne was taken into custody by Officers Peterson and Wonderly, a few evenings since, on the charge of obtaining a check from his father, residing in Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, for the amount of $7,800, by means of false representations. It appears that the accused and two others concocted a scheme for the accomplishment of their ends in the manner following: One was to represent a Police detective and the other a member of a dry goods firm in Providence, R. I. They were to call at the house of Mr. Bowne and state that his son had committed a forgery to the amount of $10,000; that he had procured goods from the firm to the amount of $7,800; that after the goods had been shipped, they ascertained that the check on which he had obtained them was a forgery. The "member of the firm" would be satisfied, however, if he obtained the value of the goods actually delivered, as he had no desire to prosecute the case if it could possibly be avoided. The son being present with the bogus officer and bogus merchant, and apparently indorsing all they said by his demeanor, Mr. Bowne was induced to give a check for the sum demanded, but expressed his determination to proceed to Providence and ascertain all the facts in the case. The two fellows then left, and took the next train to Providence. They called upon the firm, to whom they stated that they were about being defrauded, and represening themselves as New-York detectives, one of them requested the privilege of acting the part of a member of the firm, in order to "pump" a man who was shortly expected from New-York, and who was connected in a scheme for swindling them out of a large amount of money. The gentlemen at once suspected that all was not right, and consulted with the Chief of Police, who at once ascertained the true character of the fellows. They meantime made their escape, and that is the last thus far seen of them. Mr. Bowne subsequently arrived in Providence, and obtained all the information necessary in regard to the entire transaction. The check given by him had not been presented to the bank on which it was drawn, and is now in charge of a third party in New-York for safekeeping. Young Bowne is locked up to await examination. The real swindlers are still at large.

The Late Drowning Casualty at the Houston-street Ferry Slip.—The bodies of the woman and child found in the slip foot of Grand-street, E. D., on Monday afternoon, have been identified as the wife and child of Mr. Henry C. Merritt, of No. 139 Lewis-street, New-York. Coroner Smith yesterday held an inquest on the bodies, when it transpired that the unfortunate lady had been visiting her father's house in Greenpoint on Sunday last, and left there during the evening to go to her home by way of the Houston-street Ferry. It is presumed that she accidentally walked off the bridge, as she was very near-sighted. Deceased was 29 years of age, and her babe about one year. Mr. Alfred Stockey, father of Mrs. Merritt, yesterday took charge of the bodies.

Funeral of the Late John McClenahan.—The funeral of Mr. John McClenahan took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence in West Baltic-street, and was very largely attended by relatives and friends, including a large representation of the Press. The services were conducted at the house by Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Reformed Dutch Church in Harrison-street, who alluded to the deceased in feeling and appropriate terms. The remains were enclosed in a rosewood coffin, silver-mounted, with the following inscription on a massive silver plate: "John McClenahan, Jr., died July 28, 1867; aged 32 years." The remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, where they were consigned to their last resting place, beside the ashes of deceased's father.

The Staten Island Counterfeiting Case.—A woman named Leanora Gannière was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Col. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service of the United States Treasury, on the charge of being engaged in the counterfeiting business on Staten Island, in connection with one Harcq, heretofore arrested. Complainant states in his affidavit that he has good reason to believe that Gannière has in her possession a metallic plate used in making counterfeit currency, and that he has arrived at this opinion from the statement of a man named Melise, to whom the prisoner had offered to dispose of the plate. In the absence of the United States Commissioner, the accused was detained for examination.

A Man Dangerously Stabbed by Accident.—Yesterday morning a man named John Furey was stabbed by a young man named James McManus, in Washington-avenue, near Bergen-street, causing a serious wound. It appears that McManus was annoyed by some boys, and, losing his temper, ran out with a large knife in order to frighten them away. Coming out of the door he accidentally ran against Furey with full force, the point of the knife entering his left thigh to the depth of several inches. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, and McManus was arrested. As it appeared that there was no intention of doing any harm on the part of McManus, he was discharged by the Sergeant of the Fiftieth Police Precinct.

Removal of Obstructions Along the River Front.—Street Commissioner Furey yesterday renewed operations along the river front by the removal of obstructions from the streets, wharves and bulkheads, thus throwing these places open to the general public. The United States steamer *Roanoke*, lying at the bulkhead foot of Little-street, removed her position at the request of the Commissioner, and the wharf is now clear. The lumber-yard of Mr. Whing, foot of Gold-street, was visited, and several loads of valuable lumber removed to the Corporation-yard. Several other occupants of city property were called upon, and persuaded to remove the incumbrances on the line of different streets. There was no trouble and none is anticipated.

Death from Scalds.—Coroner Lynch held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of Louisa, an infant daughter of Joseph Altenbrand, of East New-York, who was scalded on the 12th inst. by the accidental upsetting of a cup of tea, from the effects of which she died on the 15th inst. It appears that a certificate of death from convulsions was given by the Board of Health, and the remains were interred. The Coroner having ascertained the facts had the body exhumed. The jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental scalding; they also "censure the Board of Health for granting permits to bury bodies that have died of injuries of any kind."

The Proposed Improvement in the Wallabout.—A meeting of the Commissioners of the Wallabout Improvement was held at their rooms in Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, yesterday, at which it was decided to grant additional time to the Engineer, in order to enable him to make necessary experiments with the view of ascertaining the approximate cost of the work. The Commissioners expect to have every thing in readiness in a few days, when they will commence operations by the extension of Washington-avenue and excavating the Basin intended for shipping.

Excursions.—The fourth annual pic-nic of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets, E. D., will take place at Glenwood to-morrow. A steamer will leave the foot of South Fifth-street at 8 A. M.... The North Fifth-street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school will make their annual excursion to Dudley's Grove to-morrow. The boat will leave the foot of South Third-street at 7:30 o'clock.

Fell from a Second-story Window.—Last night, about 12 o'clock, a man named James McPadden, 25 years old, fell from a second story window of his residence in Dean-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, and sustained a fracture of his skull. The injury is supposed to be of a fatal character. He was laboring under the effects of liquor at the time. Officer Ennis, of the Fiftieth Precinct conveyed him to the City Hospital.

Counterfeit Greenbacks in Circulation.—Yesterday two females called at a store corner of Myrtle-avenue and Pearl-st., and offered a counterfeit $5 greenback in payment for some purchases, but the spurious nature of the bill was so evident that it was handed back to them. They left, and tried at several other places but so far as ascertained they did not succeed in passing any of them.

A Foundling.—A male infant about one week old, was found in a basket in Lafayette-avenue near Broadway, and taken to the Forty-ninth Precinct Station-house. It was given in charge of the nurse employed by the city to take care of abandoned infants.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Case of Abortion in Newark.—An inquest was commenced at Newark yesterday on the body of Miss Emma Francis Ball, daughter of Abram S. Ball, of No. 36 West Kinney-street, whose death, as is alleged, was the result of an abortion. Miss Ball died on Tuesday of last week, and was buried on last Thursday. On Saturday Dr. Dodd, the County Physician, received an anonymous letter, of which the following is a copy:

July 27, 1867.

Dr. Dodd: A young lady named Emma Ball died at No. 36 West Kinney-street, from the effects of a criminal abortion, said to have been produced by Dr. Zek; he at least attended her for a while at East Newark, in John-street, at the house of Mrs. Kortright, but as dissolution approached had her removed to her father's, Abraham Ball, in Kinney-street, where she died three or four days ago. The doctor is said to have received $85 for the job. By applying to Mr. Ball and wife, at No. 36 West Kinney-street, you can learn the facts. The guilty party tried hard to screen himself from the parents, and has indeed hushed the matter with them; but the case needs inquiry. JUSTICE.

Dr. Dodd, upon the receipt of the above letter, visited the family of deceased, and learned from them that the statements contained in the letter relative to the death of the young woman from abortion were correct, and from them and other sources ascertained that deceased some four months ago had gone to the residence of her aunt in New-York-avenue, to whom she stated that she had been seduced by Jacob Wilson, an axletree maker, at the corner of North Canal and Mulberry streets, who has a wife and three children living in Park-street. She further told her aunt that her condition would soon be made apparent to her friends, unless she could have an abortion procured, for which purpose she begged of the aunt to go with her to New-York. This, after much persuasion on the part of the girl, she consented to do, and the two visited a professional abortionist, and paid him the sum of $35 for such treatment as he assured them would have the desired effect. They returned home, and there being no change in the young woman's condition at the expiration of the period promised by the New-York abortionist, a second visit was paid to his office, and a second fee of $35 was paid to him for additional services, the alleged seducer furnishing the money in each instance. Finding no relief from the second visit, the young woman gave a plausible excuse for leaving her home, and took board with an intimate friend, Mrs. Moses T. Badgely, at No. 91 Hunterdon-street, where she remained nearly four months and from whence she was taken in a carriage at night, by her alleged seducer and conveyed to the house of a Mrs. Cortwright, in John-street, East Newark, where she was attended by Dr. Zek, and where in the course of a few days she was delivered of a six months' foetus. After this she remained at Mrs. Cortwright's about a week, when her parents learning of her whereabouts, and finding her sinking rapidly, caused her to be removed to her home, where she died a few days after. Previous to her death it is alleged, she informed her mother that she paid to her attending physician a hundred dollar bill, which had been furnished her for the purpose by her seducer, and received from him $25 in change. The body of the young woman was exhumed on Monday afternoon, and a *post-mortem* was held yesterday forenoon by Drs. Dodd and J. D. Osborn, Drs. Zek and O'Gorman being present at the request of the former. This examination revealed the fact that the young woman had been quite recently delivered of a child. The evidence of several witnesses corroborated the statements as given above. The case is still under investigation.

Drowning Cases.—About 8 o'clock on Monday evening a little child 3½ years of age, son of Henry Binglemon, residing at the corner of First and Jefferson streets, Hoboken, was drowned in a sewer in the most singular manner. The child was walking out with his grandmother, an aged German woman, and when at the corner of First and Madison streets the child stooped to pick something from the ground, when he fell into the ditch and was immediately carried under the street into the box-sewer in Fifth street, which runs nearly even with the surface of the ground. The body has not yet been recovered.... At 9:30 o'clock on Monday night a man named John Flood, while walking up the Erie Railway track, just south of depot, in company with his wife and brother, fell through the trestle-work and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.... A boy named John Ford was accidentally drowned in the Hackensack River, near Penn Horn City, yesterday forenoon. The body was recovered, and Coroner Warren was notified.

Arrest of Youthful Highwaymen.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night the Police of Newark arrested the following-named youths on a charge of highway robbery: John Asch, aged 18, Thomas Cavanagh, 18, Michael and William Forney, aged respectively 13 and 15, and John Tigh, aged 17. It appears that about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, as a German named Aaron Stanfield was passing through Catharine-street to his home at No. 12 Shipman-street, he was attacked by half a dozen young ruffians, who knocked him down, tore his clothes, and robbed him of $10, all the money in his possession. He immediately gave information to the Police, which resulted in the arrest of the above-named parties, who were committed for examination.

Freaks by Lightning.—The house of Israel Clark, near Trenton, was struck by lightning during the thunder storm of Friday night last. The lightning struck the roof, penetrated it and the floor below, struck and splintered one of the posts of a bedstead on which a man was sleeping, burnt a hole in the carpet, passed through the bedroom floor to the kitchen, where it upset a cupboard, smashing the crockery, and then passed out through the gable end of the kitchen, damaging it considerably.

A Wonderful Calf.—A farmer named H. Metler, living near Philipsburgh, N. J., has, it is said, a twin calf, with a head containing four eyes and three jaws. In the centre of its forehead is a large socket with two perfect eyes, also it has an eye on each side of the head. The three jaws are arranged in a row about the lower end of the head, each one containing a tongue. The calf is growing finely. Its mate is not remarkable in its construction.

Arrest for Bigamy.—A German named Wm. Gilder *alias* Charles Gilder, residing with his wife and three children, in Commerce-street, Newark, was arrested on Monday night on a requisition, from the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the charge of bigamy. About two years since, it is alleged that the accused married a young woman named Hoch, of Elizabethport, the ceremony being performed in Philadelphia. The accused was yesterday sent on to that city for trial.

A Horse Thief Arrested.—Yesterday morning a boy named Peter Freeman was arrested in Perth Amboy, charged with stealing a horse and wagon from Jonathan W. De Camp, of Caldwell, which were found in his possession and which he was endeavoring to dispose of for the sum of $25. The accused was committed to the Essex County Jail to await trial.

Candidates for Chief Engineer.—The following are the nominations for Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Fire Department, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Chief McLoughlin: Smith Mead, Hose Company No. 4; John Whalen, Engine Company No. 3, and John Coyle, of Engine Company No. 4. The election takes place on Thursday evening of this week.

Threatening Life.—A man named James Powchey was arrested yesterday, on a charge of entering the house No. 165 Grove-street, Jersey City, where his sister Margaret is at service, and threatened to shoot her for refusing to give him money. The accused was held in $500 bonds to keep the peace one year.

Foundling.—At 11 o'clock on Monday night, a neatly dressed male infant, about seven weeks old, was found in the areaway of J. H. Newton's residence, No. 217 Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City. It was taken to the Almshouse.

Death of a Well-Known Citizen.—Wm. Cummings, the well-known railway car builder, died at his residence in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, aged 53 years. The cause of death was an attack of acute peritonitus, superinduced by rupture.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 30.

Receipts—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 53,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Flour, 1,700 bbls. Shipments—Corn, 78,000 bushels. Freights firm, 11¾c. on Corn to New-York. Flour quiet; sales 300 bbls. Spring at $10 25@$10 50; 300 bbls. White Western at $13@$13 50, and 100 bbls. new White Kentucky at $13. Rye Flour scarce; sales 50 bbls. at $7 35. Wheat in fair demand for new Amber; sales 2,200 bushels new Amber Ohio at $2 20, delivered; 1 car new Amber Kentucky at $2 20, and 1 car new White do. at $2 65. Corn in good demand, closing firm; sales 40,000 bushels rejected Western blown at 85c.; 36,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 91c.; 32,000 bushels do. at 90c.; 39,000 bushels No. 2 to arrive, at 90c., afloat, and 16,000 bushels White do. at 97c.@98c., and at the close 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 91c. Oats nominal at 80c. for Western. Barley, asking $1 15 for Canadian. Rye, none here. Mess Pork nominal at $24 heavy and $23 light. Lard, 13½c.@13¾c. Highwines nominal.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 30.

Flour 50c. ₱ bbl. lower; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 50@$12 for No. 1 Spring, $12 50@$13 for Red Winter, $15 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet with a tendency to lower prices; sales 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 20. Corn dull but unchanged; sales 10,200 bushels No. 1 at 95c., and other grains scarce and quiet. Corn Meal $2 35 ₱ 100 lbs. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $30 ₱ ton. Canal Freights unchanged; Wheat 10c., Corn 8¾c., to New-York. Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. Lake Imports—1,813,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—3,000 bushels Corn, 699,000 feet Lumber. The amount of flour and grain on the canal for tide water from Buffalo and Oswego yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: 3,188 bbls. Flour, 23,700 bushels Wheat, 1,474,000 bushels Corn, 255,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 30.

Flour dull and drooping; Extra, $9@$9 25; Family, $9 75@$10 25. Wheat dull at $1 90@$1 95 for No. 1 Red and $2 10@$2 15 for White. Corn firm and scarce at 76c.@77c. for No. 1 Mixed in bulk; sales of White at 92c., sacked. Oats easier; old No. 1 85c. in bulk; new, 70c.@73c. in bulk. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 1 was offered at $1 15. Cotton firm; Middling, 26c.@27c. Whisky, 30c. Mess Pork firm, and more buyers than sellers, at $24. Bulk Meats firm at 11½c.@13¾c., but little was done. Bacon was dull at 12½c. for Shoulders, 13½c. for Sides, 14½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 15½c.@16c. for Clear Sides; there is not much in the market. Hams steady. Lard quiet at 12½c.@13c., with no buyers at over 12¾c. Butter firm at 18c.@20c. Cheese dull at 11½c.@12c. Eggs, 16c. Gold, 139¾c. buying. Money easy at 8@10 ₱ cent. Exchange steady.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 30.

Tobacco unchanged. Hemp unchanged. Flour declining; Extra, $8 50@$9 25; Double Extra, $9@$12; Choice and Fancy $12 50@$13 50. Wheat firmer; Prime Fall $1 95@$2; Choice, $2 02@$2 08; Fancy, $2 10@$2 12. Corn heavy at $1 03@$1 05 for Prime White; 87c.@89c. for Yellow, and 85c.@86c. for Mixed. Oats firmer at 84c.@87c. for old, and 75c.@80c. for new. Barley $1 50 for new Fall, without sacks. Rye easier at $1 25@$1 30. Mess Pork declined to $24 50. Bacon dull at 15½c.@16c., buyer's option, next week; Shoulders, 13c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 20c. Lard firm at 12c.@13c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 5,510 sacks Wheat, 4,800 sacks Corn, 3,200 sacks Oats, 250 sacks Rye, 44 sacks Barley.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 30.

Flour dull and nominal. Spring Wheat is neglected and has declined 5c.@8c.: sales of No. 2 at $1 65@$1 73.; No. 1 Winter Red has advanced 3c.@5c., closing at $2 15@$2 20. Corn quiet but steady at 87½c.@88½c. for No. 1, and 83½c.@84½c. for No. 2. Oats nominal at 63c.@64c. for No. 2. Rye firm but quiet at $1@$1 01 for No. 1. Mess Pork quiet and steady at $23 50. Lard steady and firm at 13c.@13½c. Beef Cattle more active at $7 25@$7 70 for fair to choice. Live Hogs active at $6 75@$6 80 for good to choice. Sheep dull at $4 25. Receipts—2,200 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 Hogs. Shipments—2,400 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 30.

Cotton firm; Low Middling, 25c.; sales 1,500 bales; receipts for three days, 564 bales; exports for the same time, 1,103 bales. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull and declined 5c.@10c. Oats nominally $1 15. Pork quiet but firm at $26; holders ask $26 25. Bacon—The demand is limited, and is only jobbing, at 14c. for Shoulders; 16¾c.@16½c. for Clear Sides, and 19c.@22c. for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard quiet; keg, 14½c.; tierce, 13¾c.@13½c. Gold, 140. Sterling Exchange, 52½@55. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. discount.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 30.

Cotton steady, but quiet, at 27c.@27½c. for Middling Uplands. Flour firmer, and in good demand; sales 1,000 bbls.; City Mills Shipping Extra, $12. Wheat—Receipts light; White, $2 30@$2 60; Red, $2 19@$2 50; medium grades fully 5c. better. Corn scarce; White, $1 23@$1 25; fair to prime Yellow, $1 13@$1 15; Mixed Western, $1 08@$1 10. Oats—New are better; sales of Old at 80c.@85c., and New at 62c.@67c. Rye—Sales of prime at $1 45. Provisions firm, with more inquiry; prices unchanged. Whisky dull; no sales.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 30.

Tobacco firmer; sales 230 hhds.; Lugs, $2 35@$5; Common to Medium Leaf, $6@$19 75; Selections, $23@$24 50; choice Cutting Leaf, $29 50. Superfine Flour, $7@$7 50; A No. 1 New, $11. Wheat, $1 75. Corn, on the ear in bulk, 85c.; Shelled and delivered White, $1 05@$1 07. Oats—New, in bulk, 55c.@60c.; Old, 85c. Mess Pork, $26 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 13c., Clear Sides, 16½c.; Fancy Hams, 20½c., all packed. Lard, in tierces, 13c. Raw Whisky, in bond, 31c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 30.

Cotton dull; Middling Uplands, 26½c.; Middling Orleans, 27½c. Flour dull; Extra State, $12 25; Spring Extras, $15. Wheat dull; new Red, $2 25@$2 35; White, $2 75. Rye declining; sales at $1 55. Corn scarce; Yellow, $1 18; Mixed Western, $1 12½. Oats steady at 93c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky—Quotations nominal. Weather clear; thermometer 86 degrees.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 30.

Flour dull; City Double Extras, $10@$11; Country, $9 75@$10; Extras, $9@$9 50. Wheat weak at 1 80 for No. 2; $1 66 for No. 3, and $1 21 for Rejected. Oats unsettled at 64c.@65c. for No. 2. Corn firm at 86c. for No. 1, and 83c. for No. 2. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—700 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, July 30.

Flour quiet. Wheat advanced ½c., and closed steady with the advance lost; new White Michigan, $2 30; new Amber, $2 12½@$2 13; No. 1 Red Wabash, $2 10. Receipts, to-day, 40,000 bushels. Corn firm for fresh receipts; sales at 94c. for No. 1; receipts, to-day, 12,000 bushels. No Oats in the market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 30.

Beef Cattle—Receipts, 713 head; sales Extra at $12 75@$13 50, first quality at $11 50@$12 50, second quality at $10 50@11, third quality at $9 50@$10. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,372 head. The market opened at an advance of ½c. but prices soon after receded; sales at 3¾c.@6c. ₱ lb. Spring Lambs $2 75@$4 75. Veal Calves $3@$13.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, July 30.

Cotton firm and in good demand; sales 225 bales Middlings at 26c.; receipts 213 bales. There was an error in the estimated stock last week; the stock by actual count to-day is 1,520 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 30.

Cotton firm. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon—Clear Sides firm. Corn—White $1 25. Oats, 95c.@97c. Corn Meal, $6@$6 75. All others unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 30.

Cotton very firm owing to the light stock offering; sales 136 bales; Middlings, 25½c.@26c.; receipts 821 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, July 30.

Cotton closed quiet; sales 300 bales; Low Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 15 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 30.

Cotton in active demand and prices are firmer; sales 200 bales Middlings at 24½c.@25c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 30.

Cotton—No sales. Spirits of Turpentine advanced and firm at 54c.@54½c. Resin firm at $2 75@$7.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 30.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 53⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad 53¼; Gold, 140.

[Advertisement.]

$3,500 worth of horses, harness, blankets, wagons, &c., stolen on Thursday night last at Mamaroneck, Westchester County. All would have been saved had the stables been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Mrs. Louisa Barrett, Miss Emily Barrett, Capt. Hussey and wife, Gen. H. W. Birge, Mrs. Elliott and children, D. Slade, L. C. Slade, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Sawyer, Miss Doyle, Mrs. Brayton, Mr. Killourhy, lady and infant, Mr. Green, Mr. Slesser, George Hill, C. M. Russell and lady, Mrs. Barnaly and daughter, James Snyder, Mr. Fort, Mrs. Plane and children, Mrs. Mulford, Miss Holmes, J. F. Mott, Mrs. Hillson and children, R. Carman, W. Little, Mr. McEvoy, Miss Dibble, W. A. Young, Mr. Esmenard and lady, E. H. Banks, Mr. McGraw, Miss Madeline Miller, J. B. Saunders and lady, Mr. O'Connor.

July 30—*In steamship Malta, from Liverpool*—A. McDermott, John Mulford, Mrs. H. S. Silverman, child and servant, P. J. Jordan and lady, R. J. Jordan and lady, L. B. Brun, H. H. Stanley, Mrs. and Miss Gerken, S. Silverman, Mr. Kingsbury, W. Stewart, John Caldwell, James Pendleton, Solomon Rosenfeld, Mrs. M. A. Dowdon and child, Moritz Lamb, Dr. Peebles, S. S. Harris, Mr. Woods, Mrs. Mary Hokey, and 521 in the steerage.

July 30—*In steamship Concordia, from Antwerp*—Mrs. Brichaud, Michael Tobias, Miss C. Walfner, Miss W. Langen, Miss M. Reinhardt, Mrs. O. Krause, O. Muller, C. Schroeder, L. Verhagen and son, and 159 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 55 | Sun sets..... 7 17 | Moon sets... 7 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 02 | Gov. Island. 8 51 | Hell Gate...10 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Lee, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Levant, (Br.,) Arkley, Cow Bay, Parmalee Bros.; Meredita, Smith, Cherbourg, Smith & Dunning; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand.

Steamers Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Harris, Glasgow, W. Nelson, Jr.

Barks New-Haven, Hall, Tarragona, Miller & Houghton; Brazileira, (Brem.,) Wessels, Rio Janeiro via Baltimore, E. Pavenstedt & Co.; Ellen Dyer, Leland, Matthewton, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Francisco, (Span.,) Baratow, Barcelona, Galway & Casado; Aurora Australis, (Br.,) Todd, London, Morgan & Tinker; Emmanuele, (Ital.,) Castellano, Naples, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Carmine, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Gloucester, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Keturah, (Br.,) Pinkham, G. F. Bulley; Lilian, (Br.,) Hooper, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Agnes, (Br.,) Willar, Singapore, Wetmore, Cryder & Co.

Schooners Crinoline, Jackson, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Helen Mar, Wilmington, N. C., Rackett & Taylor; L. P. Pharo, Collins, Galveston, G. G. Young & Co; Loyal Scranton, Louden, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; R. P. Reynard, Price, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; S. Hale, Coleman, Taunton; Dragon, (Br.,) Simpson, Barbados, B. F. Smith & Co.

Sloop Robert Wiltsie, Barker, New-Haven, J. & N. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Malta, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool July 16, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 547 passengers to E. Cunard. 22d inst., 6 P. M., exchanged signals with an Am. steamship, supposed the Northern Light. 27th, passed Bremen bark Magnet, bound W.

Steamship Concordia, (of Boston,) Sears, Antwerp July 10, with mdse. and 169 passengers to Hiller & Co. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage. July 12, off Sands End, saw Bremen bark Goethe, bound W. 14th, lat. 48 27, lon. 15, ship John Sydney, bound E. 19th, lat. 45 50, lon. 33, ship Elswich, bound E. 22d, lat. 44 40, lon. 42, bark Quilard, bound W. Took a pilot from boat J. D. Jones, in lon. 44 40.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. July 29, 5 P. M., 10 miles N. of Chincoteague, spoke brig Winfield, of Yarmouth, bound S.

Steamship James S. Green, Rice, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Sherman, Sampson, New-Orleans 8 ds., to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Harpswell, Owen, Havre 48 ds., with mdse. and 39 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. June 27, had a heavy gale from S. W. to W. N. W., which continued for 4 ds., ship under close-reefed topsail during the whole of it; from thence to lon. 60, had light southerly winds and fog. Has been 13 ds. west of George's, with light airs from S. W., with much fog and rain.

Bark Friedrich Gustav, (Prus.,) Dense, Leghorn 64 ds., with mdse. to W. J. Pate. July 21, during a heavy squall from the S. W., was obliged to cut away maintopmast, which in falling carried with it the mizzentopmast; split foremast-head, lost sails, &c.

Bark Marie Anna, (Prus.,) Krenkel, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Sacramento, (of Providence,) Lawson, Fernandina 5 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Bark Teresa, (Dutch,) Durie, Maracaibo 21 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Springbok, Alkenar, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig T. J. Maguire, Littlefield, Trinidad, Cuba 14 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Mathilde, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Malaga 70 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Ocean Wave, Squires, Mobile 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to R. E. Robertson & Co.

Brig Cafiero, (Ital.,) ——, Malaga 70 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Dacotah, (of Stockton,) Partridge, Jabacoa, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Walsh & Carver. Dearborn H. Kilman, of Prospect, Me., died while lying in port.

Schr. A. Hamlin, Wyatt, Portland, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Caldwell, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Collins, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Marian Draper, Moody, Gardiner 5 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Wood, Newark.

Schr. J. A. Rider, Rider, Jacksonville.

Schr. Hero, Matthews, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Avon, Parks, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Bullock, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

Sailed.

French war steamer Semiramis.

The Themis, with the monitor Onondaga, are at anchor at the S. W. Spit.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, July 30—Arr. bark Isabel Gallamo, Havana.

Sld. schr. Mary Banks, Newport.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 27, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Julia Maria, Goot, from Elizabethport, for Boston; Parallel, Blunt, New-York, for Portland; Nellie Tarbox, Pendleton, New-York, for Boston; Wm. Lancaster, Anderson, Providence, for St. George, N. B.; Susan Barkerson, Baltimore, for Portland; Maggie Mulvey, Burgess, Georgetown, for Boston; Lilly Frances, Charleston, S. C., for do.; Forest, Carter, Nassau, for Belfast; Sarah Gardner, Yel Rappahannock, Va., for Boston; R. C. Thomas, Crockett, New-Orleans, for do.; Caroline Hall, Doughty, Philadelphia, for Rockport.

28th, P. M.—Arr. Elvira A. Conant, Faust, Philadelphia, for Hedgetown; Mary M., New-York, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 30—Arr. steamship Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Granite State, lately sunk at the lower end of Blackwell's Island, was raised by the Steam Derrick Co., and placed on the railway at Hunter's Point on Saturday afternoon.

Spoken, &c.

British Queen—ship, bound E., July 23, lat. 40 18, lon. 68 30.

Loudra—brig, hence for Manzanilla, July 20, lat. 33 4, lon. 68 17.

Foreign Ports.

At Jabacoa, P. R., July 15, brig Two Marys, for New York in 2 ds.

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WORLD'S FAIR, - - - London.
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OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 264, July 30, 1867.
25, 62, 8, 64, 27, 30, 61, 65, 7, 56, 68, 44.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 265, July 30, 1867.
27, 64, 56, 18, 62, 60, 76, 13, 52, 29, 15, 21, 22, 24.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 274, July 30, 1867.
41, 48, 58, 47, 9, 59, 46, 31, 25, 57, 29, 7.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 275, July 30, 1867.
28, 66, 38, 35, 49, 58, 18, 53, 32, 59, 62, 15, 39, 65.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 457, July 30, 1867.
71, 53, 29, 8, 34, 78, 70, 23, 74, 6, 22, 48, 14, 16.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 458, July 30, 1867.
26, 55, 46, 66, 19, 40, 57, 64, 15, 10, 72, 17, 32.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 381, July 30, 1867.
28, 75, 38, 13, 3, 55, 49, 46, 41, 14, 84, 18, 61, 39.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 382, July 30, 1867.
32, 40, 66, 76, 12, 16, 55, 53, 48, 27, 39, 5, 62.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 19 Broadway.